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NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office* 21 *Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *the usual* SERVICE *and* LECTURE *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

Our Subscribers will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published at the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "Spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MUSULMANS. — An English School was opened among the Musulman population in Bombay, on the 10th inst., that seems to demand some notice. Hitherto no portion of the Bombay community has kept itself so completely aloof from improving influences as the Mahommadans. They constitute a pretty large portion of the population of our island,—being according to the census 124, 155, souls. They are on the whole a thriving set of men,—some of them, such as the Khojahs, have had a career of commercial prosperity scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed, by any of the Native community. Over the country districts of Maharashtra and Gujarat the Musalmans are on the whole a poor, unenergetic and uninfluential class; but not so in Bombay. It is somewhat remarkable that they should have been either disposed or able to steer clear to such an extent, not only of Christianity, but of those Europeanizing agencies that are at work around us. The anxiety for English education so conspicuous among the Parsees and certain sections of the Hindoo community has no existence among them. We believe that the average attendance of Musulmans at the Elphinstone Institution has seldom exceeded *ten*. A considerably larger number has attended the Missionary Institutions; but we should doubt if all the Musalman youth studying English in Bombay has often amounted to *fifty*.

The School that has now been opened is denominated *Amin-ul-islam*, the "Preserver of the Faith", a high-sounding designation, in which is couched apparently a compliment to the rich Native who has founded it, Amin Saheb, as he is generally called. On the day on which the School was opened, a piece of poetry was recited by Mahommed Ibrahim Mucha, in which the causes of its establishment were fully set forth. The advantages of English education on the one hand, and on the other the dangers arising from Christian Schools, were especially referred to in this paper, which we trust yet to be able to present to our readers. We understand it will be published in three languages—Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanee. The chief teacher of the School is a young man recently a teacher in the Free Church Institution, and the second we believe was employed in the General Assembly's Institution. There is some talk however of employing a European as head teacher. Books, paper, pens and ink are given gratis, and it is said the pupils are to be paid for their attendance. The number of the Scholars already enrolled amounts only to about 40. Some of these facts prove convincingly enough how feeble is the desire among the Mahommadans of Bombay for English Education. To think of paying pupils for attendance is rather a retrograde procedure, and one we hardly looked for. On the whole we fear the intention is to divert from Missionary institutions that small portion of the Mahommadan population that is resolved to have English Education, rather than to foster and stimulate the desire, and so diffuse the blessings of knowledge among an ignorant community.

We have been speaking of English Education among the Musulmans of Bombay. Education in the Vernacular is at an equally low ebb. The last Report of the Board of Education mentions *one* Hindustanee School, which contains 30 pupils. The Church of England Vernacular Schools contains we believe at present 35 Musulmans. The Free Church Mission Report now lies before us and mentions 28 Musalmans in their Vernacular Schools. We have not the statistics of the other Missions at hand; but we should think the whole body of Musalman Vernacular pupils both in Goverment and Missionary Schools to fall under 120. There are a few Schools among themselves—especially Arabic, Persian and Hindustanee classes in one of their the great mosques; but the teaching in these is very wretched, and little is acquired beyond the mere power of reading. The teachers would excuse themselves on this score inasmuch as the pupils will not, in almost any case, remain after they have attained the knowledge of their letters. This deep torpor is the more remarkable, as Bombay is certainly taking a lead in the lithography of Persian books. Sir H. Elliott in his admirable work on the Mahommadan historians of India testifies as to the unrivalled quality of our Bombay lithographed editions of standard Persian works, and any one can answer for the quantity of the books so issued, who will take the trouble to visit the Native bookstores in the Bhendi Bazar and elsewhere. Most of these supplies seem to go into Persia; we apprehend that exceedingly few of the works referred to are perused by the Musulmans of Western India. A Hindostanee newspaper can scarcely be kept alive in Bombay; while among the small Persian-speaking part of the community one or two Persian prints find tolerable support.

It is earnestly to be desired that some Missionary body could set apart one or two men to carry on operations among the Musalmans especially, and through the medium of their Vernacular languages. On religion the Musalman, here as elsewhere, is quick and sensitive; and we should look for much good from a discussion of the comparative claims of Christianity and Islamism conducted, on the part of the Missionary, in a spirit of deep-toned earnestness and at the same time of kindness. The high importance of Bombay as a point from which to act on the Mahommadanism of Western Asia ought not to be overlooked. We have reason to believe that the venerable and

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interesting, though sorely fallen, Church that has so long existed in Southern India—the Syrian,—was planted by Christians from Persia. Can India repay the debt, and with interest? Can Bombay not hope and strive to be yet a great source of Christianising influence to Persia and even Arabia? The Persian gulf and Aden are close at hand; and Christian love can burst through far more mighty barriers than those that even now keep these lands and us apart.

But we have inadvertently run on farther than we meant, while we thus tinge the gloomy present with hues borrowed from the brighter future. Round us in the meantime lies a deep dense mass of Mahommedan delusion, and the votaries of the false prophet are eagerly seeking to exclude the little light that is dawning. Let Christians then redouble their efforts—and their prayers, —aye, and their hopes. For the Crescent, crescent no longer, *wanes* to its extinction; and by no power on earth can it be made to fill its silver horn again.

THE CONSTITUTION OF HINDU SOCIETY.—It is owing to the remains of the patriarchal constitution that still exist among the Hindoos, that they require no poor laws. Even when rights cannot be enforced in a court of justice, the custom of a country and the feelings of society act so powerfully upon the members of a community that they constrain particular individuals, who are influenced by no higher motive than regard to their own reputation to do what general opinion has sanctioned. Where there is undivided property in a family the law as a matter of course will compel provision to be made for every member of it, either by affording him sustenance, or by giving him his legal share; but even where there is no property, and where our courts of justice could afford no relief, Hindoo custom comes in, and renders it imperative on every man who has any thing, to support his poor relations. Nothing is more common than to see, even servants and sepoys who have only some six or seven Rupees a month, supporting distant relations, who in England would be sent to the workhouse; or adopting and bringing up the families of deceased relatives, who there would be thrown upon the Parish. This is a feature in Hindoo Society, that one would be very loath to see effaced, especially as we think that, besides cultivating the better feelings of humanity, private benevolence of this kind is a far more effectual mode of relief, than public charity; and that hence the poor are, in comparison with other classes, better off in this country than our own.

Those, indeed, who have seen Hindu Society only in Bombay and other large cities, may not be able all to understand what we mean by the support of the poor by relations. They see the streets swarming with beggars, and they rush to the conclusion that all these persons are poor and destitute. They do not consider that even in England begging is a trade, where it meets with so many discouragements, and that here where it is countenanced by all respectable persons, it rises to the rank of a profession. We once knew a beggar who had a house his own property, and supported two families by his profession, and two others who were money-lenders and in both the lines carried on a prosperous business. All these three persons were blind, and took up begging as a way of gaining their livelihood, just as others do weaving or carpentering or any other trade. They were looked on by all their neighbours as most respectable members of Society, and none of the feelings we associate with the idea of Pauper ever entered their minds. A Brahman who begs is considered a much more respectable character than one that keeps a shop, or holds a plough.

Another effect of the system we are speaking of is, to keep a family, which once gets into debt, hopelessly in the clutches of the money-lender. All the debts of the father, according to Hindu law, with the exception of those contracted among profligate characters, are chargeable to his heirs, though he have left no property. This law is founded on the patriarchal system; for the family is looked on all as one, and the death of one head makes way only for another, who succeeds to all the property and responsibilities of his predecessor. A debt once contracted, with interest at the rate of at least 16 per cent. and often much more, is not easily cleared off; and since such debts descend to the son they become a perpetual burden on the family. In our courts of justice, we believe, this Hindoo law is not enforced, but the feelings of the community from long habit being in its favour, it has still a moral power over them, and the money-lender takes care to strengthen his bond by the signature of the sons of the family who arrive at the legal age of sixteen. This is not often refused, as the requisition is considered just; and should some one more wary than the rest hesitate about becoming bound for his father's debts, a demand for their immediate payment brings all the rest of the family down upon the recusant, so that he is at last obliged to yield to the Sowcar's terms, and sign his name to the bond. The state to which the ryots, especially in the Deccan, have been reduced to by this system is very lamentable, and forms one of the great practical difficulties in the way of elevating that class of people. The English system of requiring revenue payments only in money, instead of partly in grain, as under the former government, has tended greatly to involve even those ryots in debt, who were proof against the foolish vanity, so common among the Natives, of spending on marriages and funeral feasts more money than they have. In no place more than in India is the adage true, "that the borrower is servant to the lender." The money-lender is here also a grain dealer, and the poor ryot that has once got under his power must sell him his grain and other produce at whatever rate he chooses to fix; which is usually done according to a calculation nicely adjusted to put all the profits into the pocket of the Sowcar, and leave the ryot just enough for his own subsistence, and that of his family and bullocks. A very well written tract on the evils of debt, in the Marathi language has lately been published by the Deccan Vernacular Society, and might if extensively circulated, among the class of the population to which we refer, be very useful. The system of permanent tenures introduced by the new revenue survey, may also tend in some degree to lead the ryots to exert themselves to get rid of this bondage, now they know they cannot be robbed by Government agents; and we learn that it has already done some good in this way in the districts where the system has been introduced. This is a subject to which the attention of Philanthropists ought to be earnestly directed, as it is most intimately connected with the improvement of the country. If it should be necessary that we should have an *Indian Encumbered Estates Bill*, Government must introduce it; for no country can ever flourish where the profits of an estate are divided between the tax-gatherer and the banker, and the cultivator has no immediate interest in its improvement. This single point more than any other throws a barrier in the way of the physical prosperity of India. Give the cultivators a real enjoyment of the fruits of their labours, and you will rouse even apathetic Hindoos to exertion; without this all your efforts are vain. Men will never stir themselves up to labour heartily solely for the benefit of others.

Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deserit pede Pœna claudo.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHARGE.—The first CRIMINAL SESSIONS for 1851 were opened on the 10th inst. The Charge to the Grand Jury delivered by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, characterized, as a whole, by the ability which usually distinguishes the public acts of His Lordship, contains, moreover, some topics of special interest and importance. The first topic to which we allude relates to the subject of Criminal Jurisprudence—the most important concern of a state. Our eminent Chief Justice is evidently not one of those who, in the morbid tenderness of their feelings for the perpetrator of crime, forget altogether how much the general weal of society depends on the prompt infliction of proper penalties on the violators of wholesome law. Having stated the fact of the "very favourable contrast presented by the Calendar at the present Sessions to that which the last and several preceeding Sessions have

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afforded," he ascribes it, in a measure, to "the signal example presented by the results of last Sessions." His Lordship says :—"it is perhaps owing to the horrible and painful spectacles then presented, that the lightness of the present Calendar is in some measure attributable." Yes, multitudes know no other restraint than the fear of punishment : and all that is wanting in any community to open the gates of vice and crime, is to withhold the penalty of justice from offenders. To prevent crime, the sentiment of the Latin poet above quoted, that punishment or justice, tho' often slow, is sure, must pervade society. Mercy is a noble and exalted virtue : leniency may be a weakness; when apparently amiable and seeming to proceed from pious feeling, it is not unfrequently an immoral weakness, the working of an artificial and morbid sentimentality. The failure of virtue, when thro' infirmity of depraved nature its energy dissolves in sympathy for the suffering malefactor, is often absurdly misconstrued into virtue itself. We must sympathize with the laws, and with society at large, which depends on their protection. "To repress crime," says His Lordship, "society has hitherto found no other means than punishment, the whole theory of which is based on its efficiency in deterring the criminal class from guilty conduct." We could have wished that His Lordship had expounded this subject more fully. It is of the last importance that it should be understood by society how punishment operates in deterring men from the commission of crime. An able writer on the subject of criminal jurisprudence thus specifies its two objects :—"the first is, to secure the community from injury by deterring the unprincipled and wicked from the commission of crime thro' dread of its punishment :—the second, to produce a just moral estimate, connecting crime and infamy, so that the unprincipled, with any remains of self-respect or love of character, will not hazard the ignominy, and those yet untainted, and especially the youth in their training, shall receive proper impression, and be imbued with right sentiment with respect to acts of moral obliquity, making the thought of guilt revolting, and the mind to shudder and shrink at a suggestion of it."

Now, it will be seen at once, that His Lordship has confined himself to the first of these objects—explaining and illustrating the subject in this point of view. The second, however, is a higher object—much more essentially connected with the best interests of mankind, with the conservation of public morals, and even with the reformation of the wicked and the elevation of the degraded. How easy is prevention ! how hard is reformation ! The true principles of philosophy lead directly to the conclusion, that to school and to strengthen moral principle, to sharpen and to quicken the conscience, to produce a sensibility to personal guilt,—to do these for the community at large, the laws must possess the truth and sternness requisite to exhibit crime and moral obliquity in their true character, and associate them with their just retributions. "The Criminal law," says the writer already quoted, "is the highest and most authoritative instruction upon the subject of crime. Moral philosophy is theory ; it is reading, very good reading, and that is its principal use : 'plays round the head, but comes not near the heart.' The criminal law is practical ; it comes home to all that is susceptible about us. The penalties it annexes are the standard of guilt. This law is learned in the operations and converse of society ; it is a part of the moral light, received as readily as the light of day. Men become familiar with it without perceiving how : it enters with the first rudiments of knowledge, is incorporated with the first opinions and sentiments, and makes a part of the intellectual structure. According to the representation of crime in the criminal law of a community, and the standard of its guilt in the penalty prescribed for it, will be the opinions, sentiments, and principles in that community : in their estimation such is the character of crime, and the degree of its guilt." The soundness of these views cannot be questioned. And if the criminal law and its administration afford the instruction under which the estimate of crime is made, and form the common mind upon the subject, of what weighty consideration are they in this aspect ! In accordance with them will be the answers of the community to such questions as these :—"How will a particular act be regarded ? Is it criminal ? Is it flagitious or venial ? Is it scandalous or creditable ? Is the commission of it imputed with infamy to the malefactor, branding its perpetrator with that character, or is it set down as the excusable failing or positive trait of a man of honor, not diminishing his respectability ?" Punishment, in its very nature, for infamous crimes must be painful and ignominious. Take away these attributes and it ceases to be punishment, and crime ceases to be infamous. The law-maker and the law-administrator, possessing that energy of character which arises from strong feeling, who to prevent crime prescribes law and administers justice to make it painful and infamous, have most and truest sympathy with their race.

But "to the law and to the testimony : if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." What, then, is the instruction of the word of God with respect to determining the punishment of crime ? He visits transgression with uncompromising retribution. He did not spare His own Son. And that Son, subjected to all the suffering of which an innocent being is capable, said :—"If they do these things in a green tree, what will be done in the dry" ? And an apostle says :—"if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear" ? At the same time, "God is the most merciful of Beings ; and this His unyielding course with respect to crime, is in mercy's cause and for mercy's sake ; that men may know the character and desert of crime, and thro' this knowledge be fortified with principle to withstand its allurements, to guard against its temptations—'that they may hear and fear, and may henceforth commit no more any such evil.'" We have nowhere warrant from Him to fritter away the penalty of crime thro' sympathy for the criminal. There is certainly nothing in the letter or spirit of the New Testament requiring or justifying the disconnection of pain from crime, corporal suffering from guilt—nothing to mitigate the penalty of iniquity. "The suffering of the highest possible punishment, the amazing infliction of punishment, is the only way of mercy in the New Testament. Punishment may be remitted altogether, but only thro' the death of the cross." Nothing, therefore, is more unphilosophical and unscriptural,—nothing more ruinous to public order than that want of sternness and rigor in the laws, or that indiscriminate and sensitive leniency in the administration of justice, which lead to the conclusion that guilt is venial and punishment undeserved.

What His Lordship, very modestly and with due deference to his distinguished predecessor, throws out as a suggestion, we do not hesitate to adopt as our decided opinion. His Lordship observes ;—

> Many of my hearers will be familiar with the discussion on Criminal Jurisprudence which for the last 30 years has been carried on, and they will be aware that Bombay has been cited as an example of the abolition of Capital punishment without injury to Society. Sir James MacIntosh boasted, that he had made an attempt to abolish that punishment, and for six years never had occasion to put it in force ; and it may perhaps be owing to that leniency, that the classes of crime I have described have been so rife in Bombay. Whether it be so or not I know not ; still the idea has struck my mind, and I throw it out.

Yes, we do not doubt that society has suffered, because Sir James MacIntosh was at liberty, and had the inclination, to "imitate that Polish monarch mentioned by Puffendorf, who thought proper to remit the penalties of murder to all the nobility, in an edict with this arrogant preamble :—"Nos, divini juris rigorem moderantes"—stating his purpose to "moderate the rigor of the Divine Law." (Vid. Blackstone's Comment. IV. 194.)

We cannot dwell longer upon this topic ; and the second topic in His Lordship's charge, to which we have alluded, will form the subject of a future article.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army being desirous of having the question—whether the support of Messes, in their respective corps, shall be made compulsory on all the Officers of Regiments, present or absent, or whether Regimental Messes shall be wholly discontinued—decided by the Government and the Honorable the Court of Directors on the fullest information procurable, has ordered a circular to be issued, calling upon every Officer Commanding a Regiment

in the Bengal Presidency to express his "own sentiments on the advisability or otherwise of maintaining Messes in corps of that Presidency, and making subscription to them compulsory."

The question is a vastly important one, and intimately connected, we think, with the discipline of the army. That the tendency of the Mess is to induce habits of extravagance in young Officers, which must necessarily plunge them in debt, or, at least, to oppose that husbanding of their limited incomes, which alone can prevent their incurring debt, is undeniable. A correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, evidently a soldier, from his saying :—"after all I fear we are doomed to have a common purse for expenditure, although not for receipts, alas!" says, regarding this tendency of the Mess :—

Although I dont deny the theory that clubbing together for a dinner reduces the expense of that dinner, (as an abstract fact) yet I maintain that there are so many other effects arising from clubbing which have an expensive tendency, that upon the whole what is saved in the theory is altogether lost in the practice; what requires very little self-controul to resist at home, requires more when in contact with the influence of good fellowships at the Mess.

And again, he observes ;—

However, I will take a large view—why is it that the army is all in debt, why have the army of all men such very loose ideas of keeping their money? They are not overwhelmed with it or led by delusive hopes of coming in for property hereafter—no, but they are so intimately associated in their common interests and pursuits, and so dependent upon each other for Society, that no one man amongst them is a free agent in respect to money—they cant exercise that self-restraint which non-military persons find as easy as it is necessary, and every institution like a Mess, especially a compulsory one, takes away bit by bit, all the little individuality that is left them by the nature of the service.

No one, we believe, who has any knowledge of the subject, can deny the correctness of these observations.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, "an officer of seven years' service," furnishes a table showing, "to within a rupee or two, the *compulsory* average expenses of a N. I. Subaltern, liable for duty," according to which the "average monthly expenses per man" is Rs. 213. Besides this, he shows that the separate and complete establishments of servants "which (whether an ensign or a Colonel) custom and native prejudice *compel* the N. I. officer to support for detached duty," is an additional expense of Rs. 50 per month.

Another officer in a very striking letter to the *Telegraph and Courier*, says ;—

The majority of officers never saw (much less sat down to) previous to their joining the Service, such feasts as are daily provided for them at Mess. They are no gainers in any way, but losers in health and purse. Many a mother and sister and other members of a family are pinched, because their chief support is compelled to waste the best part of his substance in riotous living. I have seen loads of Messes, all are conducted in a manner beyond the means of any officer determined to live on his pay, and yet any vote for retrenchment on the part of a member would be, and invariable is, visited by the scorn and obloquy of his comrades.

If the records of Courts Martial were inspected it would be found, that almost all the quarrels and disputes which have led to adjudication before Courts, have resulted from too free intercourse at Mess.

The support of Messes is compulsory on this side of India,—so that we cannot hope to obtain any benefit by mooting the point.

The *Friend of India*, the prince of Indian Journals in point of character and influence, has, as we should have expected, pronounced very decidedly against Regimental Messes, and has written, with his usual clearness and force, on this evil tendency of them, which we are now considering. We cannot refrain from quoting his remarks, notwithstanding the length of the quotation :

"The natural tendency of a mess," says our esteemed contemporary, "in which a number of gentlemen are associated in one body, is to create a feeling of anxiety to maintain its character and reputation, and this can be effected only by a scale of expenditure which appears to us disproportionate to the means of subalterns. The expense of a mess is generally regulated, at least such is the natural order of things, by the income of those officers of superior grade and allowance who may be members of it and the expenditure therefore falls, proportionately, with much severity on the purses of the junior grade. Generally speaking, we should say that there are few subaltern officers who can keep their expenditure within their limited income, and avoid the inconveniences of debt, if they are subjected to the expenses of a mess. It would, of course, be impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to establish such a supervision of the expenditure of a mess, as might restrict it to the means of those whom it will most seriously affect; because this would be to introduce a sumptuary inquisition, utterly intolerable. It would, therefore, be an act of inconsistency to make the establishment of a mess compulsory, and to constrain every officer to join it, at the same time that the Head of Army inculcated the utmost prudence on the officers and reprobated the contraction of debt. It is, we believe, unquestionable, that three or four subalterns even at the more expensive stations, may club together, and live cheaper than they could do at a mess, and if they are to be censured for getting into embarrassments they must be left at liberty to regulate their own expenditure, on the most economical scale."

This point, therefore, must be considered as irrefragably established, that the natural tendency of the Mess is to extravagance and debt.

We think it will be admitted by all, that Debt is one of the greatest evils that has, for years past, troubled the Indian Army —that it is one of the most prolific sources of those disorders, which have rendered it necessary for a strong hand to undertake the reformation of the army. Indeed, excepting Drunkenness, we cannot think of any thing else so calculated to destroy the discipline, and impair the efficiency of the army, as Debt. For an officer to be involved in debt is injurious to the general interests of the service, so far as his weight is felt. The condition of the service must ever accord with that of the individuals belonging to it. It will be efficient or inefficient, in proportion as they are flourishing or straitened. The officer, involved as to his private concerns, will of necessity be less attentive to public duties and interests. His mind will be constantly devising expedients to extricate himself from difficulty, or poring, with melancholy fore-bodings, over his unpleasant situation. Many a fine spirit is broken down and discouraged in this way. In the absence of that stimulus which is imparted to the human mind by a feeling of independence, and which awakens aspirations, inspires hopes, and impels to action, the heart faints and future effort is paralyzed. And all this mental torture—this annihilation of energy—this wreck of mind, is induced by Debt. Moreover, Debt is self-perpetuating, and is almost certain to subject one to great and expensive sacrifices. To maintain his credit in some degree, and prevent the consequences to which his debts expose him, the debtor must, unavoidably, be driven to perplexing straits. To meet payments according to promise, he must incur new debts by borrowing, and perhaps with the addition of use far beyond the lawful rate; or he must dispose of his property at a hasty sale, and make large sacrifices in the conveyance. Thus he must sink deeper and deeper still in the calamity of embarrassment, and constantly rue the day that he launched himself so readily in the precarious bark of credit,—to make shipwreck of his soldierly character and prospects, to the injury of the general interests of the Army.

But one of the greatest military evils, so to speak, of Debt, is the destruction of mutual good feeling and confidence which attends it. Every thing which impairs these, should be avoided as the foe of the army; and every thing that enlarges their sphere, and gives strength and durability to their influence, should be cherished. But how great are the violations of these in consequence of Debt! The debtor, finding difficulty in meeting demands against him, at first dreads the sight of one he owes. This dread seldom fails to terminate in hatred, in consequence of threatened or actual measures of legal collection. Too frequently, after shunning and avoiding his creditor, and experiencing some vexation and perplexity, he gives free scope to his unfriendly feelings; forgets the justice of the debt, in the unpleasantness of his situation; reasons himself into a feeling of right to withhold payment, so far as he can; and directs his attention rather to the means of avoiding claims than of cancelling them. Too often, thro' irritation, he will seem to study every thing rather than making payment. On the other hand, the creditor, being foiled in his expectations and put to trouble, becomes resentful. He loses his patience. He parts with fellow feeling. What he claimed, at first, in justice, he now pursues in vengeance. He calls into exercise all the unfriendly passions; and indulges the most rigorous treatment that the law will suffer. Thus are implacable enmities made, and the exercise of malignant and lasting hatred provoked. Constituted as the army is, what could be more destructive of discipline than this—or produce a worse influence on its efficiency.

We have been too long already, and shall conclude this article in the words of the *Friend of India*..

We consider it the duty of the Commanding Officer to bring his officers together, occasionally, or periodically, around his own hospitable board, and thus to compose differences, and to promote a happy community, if not also a cordiality of feeling, and to maintain an elevated tone of sentiment in his corps.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—We had not intended to recur so speedily to this topic, deeply important though it be; but as we are anxious that our readers should keep pace with the discussion of the subject in its varied bearings, and as the views of two high authorities have come to hand since our last issue, we shall at all events submit a brief summary of their sentiments. We refer to an article in the *Friend of India* of the 13th inst., and to two speeches by the Hon. J. E. D. Bethune delivered at the distribution of prizes in the Kishnaghur and Dacca Colleges.

The article in the *Friend* refers to the important question of the medium of popular instruction. Three media have been proposed, viz. the high Oriental medium, that is to say, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian—the Vernacular medium, that is to say, the popular dialects, Bengali, Urdu, Marathi &c.—and thirdly, the medium of English. For a long time the first was strenuously advocated; but about 15 years ago Mr. Trevelyan headed a great movement in favour of English. In 1835 the Government of India resolved to make the cultivation of English the main object of their educational institutions, and the cause of high Orientalism was well nigh abandoned. So far well. English is now zealously studied in and near Calcutta; hundreds of Natives can write it correctly and even elegantly.

But this movement in favour of English; although antagonistic to the high Oriental scheme, was not antagonistic to education through the Vernaculars, but on the contrary preparatory to it. The cause of Vernacular education has indeed languished in Bengal; but why? The Bengal Government has had no leisure to organize proper plans of improvement,—nor does there seem an "adequate appreciation" of the Vernaculars in the members of that Government. But the new Charter is coming!

The battle between the supporters of English and Vernacular education was ended by mutual concessions. But, says the *Friend*, the Anglicists *practically* now make no concession; they will let no money be spent on Vernacular instruction—they sneer at Vernacular book Societies. But let us educate the "upper ten thousand" in English, and the "lower hundred thousand" through the Vernaculars. True, you cannot turn Milton or Shakespeare into Bengali; but you can nevertheless give the rudiments of History, Geography, Astronomy;—the Missionaries convey Christian truth;—the Regulations of Government Civil, Criminal, fiscal, and much besides, can be conveyed through the Vernaculars;—Chemical lectures have been given to crowds in Bombay through the same medium. Are they incapable then of "being made the basis of national education?"

Thus far the *Friend*. We have sought faithfully to convey the sentiments of the article we have condensed. Without perhaps pledging ourselves to every item, we leave the sentiments to vindicate themselves. We would however especially beg our readers to notice that the English and Vernacular systems were not in the first instance antagonistic. Pity they ever should have become so. Let them be mutually auxiliary; each is the complement of the other. We want no battle between Anglicists and Vernacularists, but an honest friendly rivalry. Such briefly is our creed on this hotly-debated topic.

And by the bye when we next turn to Mr. Bethune, we see the very thing we want to see. He is a great Anglicist; he is an equally great Vernacularist. He heads the recently formed Vernacular Translation Committee; and he delivers brilliant orations on the advantages of English Schools.

Mr. Bethune, in his address at Dacca, enters at great length into the question of the end for which Government education has been undertaken. He comments at considerable length on "the opinion promulgated by a leading member of the Bombay Government" that the great use of our educational establishments is to improve the subordinate classes of officers in the public service, and says that the enunciation of this opinion nearly led Sir E. Perry to resign his office of President of the Board. We apprehend there is some mistake here. See Report of the Board for 1847 and 1848, page 84. Sir Erskine's reference to the necessity of resignation is dated 10th May 1848; Mr. Willoughby's Minute 12th January 1850. We beg that we may not be understood as expressing any opinion on the changes which Mr. Bethune has introduced into the educational curriculum of Government Colleges in Calcutta, when we signify our approbation of certain parts of his address. Mr. Bethune thus expresses himself in regard to the ends and prospects of education. The end is "to raise the moral and intellectual character of the people of India." As for the prospects, the educated youth in Bengal "are able to understand, they are able to feel, the moral and social changes which are needed for the improvement and happiness of their country, and the time cannot be far distant when they will not contest themselves, as for the most part they now do, with merely giving outward form and utterance to their inward thoughts, but will dare to act undauntedly and consistently up to the full strength of their secret convictions."

Of the feeling with which all this is said we so entirely approve, that we should be sorry at present to inquire on what data the anticipations so eloquently expressed, are really founded. Let us hope that moral revolutions, mighty and beneficent, are indeed as near at hand as the speaker believes; let us intensely desire them; and let every Christian man in India feel that necessity is laid on him individually to pray and labour for their achievement.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—This Colony, by the last received accounts was plunged in the dire evil of an internecine warfare: the greatest of the evils which still afflict our race, but of which, owing to our happy inexperience of its horrors, we cannot form any but the most inadequate conceptions. The details will be found in another column. The Kafirs had risen in a general and formidable rebellion., Eight Officers and about two hundred of our troops had been slaughtered by them. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, who had been pent up in Fort Cox, surrounded by 10,000 of the enemy, had just succeeded, disguised in a Rifleman's forage cap to avoid recognition, in forcing his way, with an escort of 250 Cape Mounted Rifles, to King William's Town. On his arrival there he had issued a proclamation "to destroy and exterminate these most barbarous and treacherous savages." He had placed the Colony under Martial Law; and in the Frontier Districts had summoned all the capable male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 50 to arms. Consternation prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and the state of affairs was deeply alarming. Reinforcements were expected from every quarter. We shall eagerly look for further intelligence from the Cape. Meanwhile, let "the Lord's remembrancers keep not silence," but cry to the Lord of Hosts to make the war to cease.

BY the Steamer *Malta*, which arrived last week, large importations have been received from England and China of silver bullion, which is now being rapidly converted into coin at the Mint. A large amount was received by previous Steamers, and, we understand, a further supply is expected by next mail. These have already exercised a perceptible influence in lowering the Sterling value of the rupee, which a short time ago was as high as 2s. 3d. and is now 2 shillings for bills at six months' sight. The price of Standard silver in London, partly in consequence of the influx of gold from California, but chiefly owing to the demand for the Continent and for India, has advanced to 5s. 1½d. per ounce—which is a higher rate than it has borne since the resumption of Cash payments by the Bank of England in 1819.

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST.

— The Calcutta *Citizen* informs us that a case sent up by the Court of Small Causes was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday in which a question of some importance was involved; viz., whether the usury laws, which forbid interest being charged at above 12 per cent. per annum, would apply to the case where a British subject was borrower, and a native,

lender, the letter of the Law only applying to cases in which British subjects may be concerned. The Court decided that the Law leaves the native usurer unrestrained in his practice as well upon the Anglo-Saxon as upon his brethren of the soil; but we believe that the question will yet be agitated in a new form, the point having been raised during the argument (though not in the case as sent up) whether the Court of Small Causes, being a Court of Equity, would not give effect to the contract between the lender and borrower merely to the extent of awarding 12 per cent. interest.

— The Lahore correspondent of the Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* writes that the local Government has sanctioned an outlay of Rupees 6,896 for the erection of a Church for the Roman Catholic Soldiers and Officers at that station. We hear that the application was submitted some months back, but owing to certain reasons, the Government did not at once sanction it.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* states, on the authority of letters from Home, that there is little doubt of the fact, that the India Board and the Court of Directors have mutually concurred in the proposal for an immediate increase in the Engineer and Artillery forces in the Bengal Presidency. This will give most valuable and welcome promotion to a great number of meritorious officers.

— The *Ceylon Times* says:—We have been lately favoured with the inspection of a supply of the "Musa textilis" a fibrous plant of the Plantain species which supplies the famous Manilla hemp. This plant is found in vast quantities and great luxuriance on volcanic formations in the Phillipines, and its fibre forms one of the most valuable exports from those Islands. The specimens we saw were most luxuriant, and promise to be ample nucleus for the propagation of the plant in Ceylon. Our textile fibres are but few, poor and small in comparison with the Manilla producing substance, and as the plants have been handed over to the Superintendent of the Botanic gardens of Kandy, we may expect the utmost attention will be paid to the culture of the plant with a view to naturalizing it in Ceylon. There is in the interior every facility for making the hemp; streams running in all directions for macerating the fibre, and as the growth entails little or no expense after planting, we hope ere long to see Manilla Hemp as one of our articles of Ceylon Export. The thanks of the community are due to the eminent Firm who have gone to the trouble of obtaining it.

— The same Journal gives the following commercial intelligence :—The *Haddington* brought out 45 tons of specie, value £300,000, from England, to assist towards the relief of the Indian money market, now labouring under the pressure of heavy discount in Mercantile Exchanges. This was of course to be expected, as when the bullion value of the rupee in England is only about 1s. 9¼d., the natural result would be that a very heavy reaction would cause a flow of specie to any place when that coin had risen to an inordinate value above the average rate. Sovereigns and other English coins would naturally follow in the wake of the rupee to a great extent. This, we believe, has occurred by last mail, for as much as £25,000 in gold alone has, we hear, been received here. Now on looking to the Ordinances under the head of currency we find in the Ordnance No. 8 of 1835—that only English Coin both Silver and Copper, and Rix Dollars and Government notes, by a later Ordnance, are legal tenders in Ceylon at a certain rate, below or above which, by the English standard, they cannot fluctuate; but we see no mention of either the rupee or the gold sovereign at all. Now if there be no later Ordnance than the one we allude to, Ceylon presents the strange anomaly of having almost the whole of her local currency in coins which are not legal tenders. Nearly the whole of the English coins and Rix dollars have disappeared from circulation, the few Treasury notes in use representing almost the only lawful medium for the representation of the value of commodities. The nearness of this Colony to India, and the vast sums of the precious metals required in payment for Rice and the other products of that country in use in Ceylon, will always cause a drain of specie out of it, and although the rupee has hitherto by tacit consent been acknowledged as the tenth part of a pound, and taken as such, yet it is high time that it should be put on the same legal footing as the now almost absolete English coins.

Sovereigns also, and the new English Florin, should have the same protection, and we hope to see the early attention of Government directed to this Important subject. At this moment we are told that Gold is spoken of as being slightly at a discount; this also occurred in 1839 and 40, when the Sovereign was sold at 18s. 9d., owing to the scarcity of silver; subsequently when an abundance of silver specie poured into the Colony the sovereign rose to upwards of 2s. 3d., at which rate until lately it has nearly always stood.

— The *Calcutta Englishman* says :—we observe that the district of Melbourne has effected its separation from New South Wales, and is in future to be styled *Victoria*. Our Queens have hitherto been unlucky in the colonies on which they have bestowed their names. Neither Maryland, Virginia, nor Carolina are the choicest of the United States, but Victoria seems likely to be the most prosperous of the Australian settlements, numbering already about sixty thousands inhabitants, and blessed with a fertile soil and an excellent climate. They have had five days' rejoicing at Melbourne on the occasion, and the papers say "Harmony was preserved among all classes, and intemperance was all but unknown."

The great staple of wool, the exportation of which has increased four fold in the last ten years, is going on with accelerated velocity, the returns showing a produce 21 per cent. greater in 1849 than the preceding year. It was supposed that the supply of tallow would be temporary, the animals being killed because they would not pay the expense of keeping. These returns however show steady progress in the exportation of this important article, which in 1849 had reached 154,103 cwt., valued at £249,932.

SATURDAY 22ND.

— Major-General the Honorable W. Stavely, C. B., recently appointed to the Staff of the Bombay Army, arrived from China yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*: the gallant General landed under a salute from the battery.

He left Hongkong with much honor, having received the following complementary address from the Civilian part of the community in that colony.

To the Hon'ble Major-General STAVELY, C. B.
Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the Forces.
Hongkong.

SIR,—On the eve of your departure from this Colony, we cannot refrain from assuring you of our sincere regret at your leaving us, and at the same time expressing our sense of the great kindness and affability which has marked your demeanour in all instances.

We can further truly say, that the warmest wishes of the community will accompany you to the seat of your new command, that you may enjoy health and happiness in a service of more extended usefulness and responsibility than the one you are just leaving. Had hostile measures been necessary in this quarter, we need hardly assure you with what confidence we should have seen the honor of our country entrusted to your long-tried and eminent military talents.

Wishing you a speedy and pleasant passage, and with every expression of our highest respect and esteem.—We have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient humble servants.

— The *Bombay Times* informs us that Major W. E. Baker, Bengal Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Major Kennedy as Consulting Railway Engineer to Government. Major Baker was for some time superintendent of canals in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier: he is well known for his various valuable contributions to the Transactions of our learned Societies, and has long held an eminent place in the distinguished corps to which he belongs.

— The *Friend of India*, noticing the death of the late Colonel Pew, says :—One by one, all the great Indian speculators have passed from the scene, and now the last and greatest, is gone. Colonel Pew had at one time succeeded in amassing a fortune, unparalleled in India since the pagoda tree was cut down; and while in the possession of immense wealth, lived like a hermit. Shortly before the catastrophe of the Benares Bank, he had invited a stranger to dinner one day. The gentleman was a little behind his time, and on arriving found Colonel Pew, in his pyjamahs, seated at a table on which was a cold leg of mutton, partly cut, and half eaten. The Colonel scarcely stopping to salute his friend, pushed the mutton across the table, with "Help yourself, it's all you'll get." At this time he believed himself worth Thirty lakhs of rupees—300,000*l.*

— "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." We have an examplification of this proved in the case of a most praisewortty and estimable member of our community. The following extract from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Geographical Society, held on Thursday last, will be read with peculiar pleasure by all who can appreciate excellence and merit :—A large collection of observations on the occultations of Jupiter's Satellites, by Mr. Mayes, was laid on the table; they had been taken with the view of determining with precision, the longitude of the observatory on Seerah Island. A fine Achromatic Telescope, with a Transit instrument, belonging to Mr. Mayes, were laid on the table; as also a Hansteen's magnetic apparatus he had just constructed for himself in the Bazaar.

The Secretary stated that the Society had at last meeting recorded a vote of thanks to Mr. Mayes for his exertions: the instruments now on the table had since then been received from Aden, and he had considered it expedient to place them before the Society to show, not only the exertions made by a man lately a private soldier, and who was entirely self-educated, but who had pursued so severe a system of economy as to make large savings from his narrow income, and bestowed these on objects so different from those usually sought after in India—on scientific instruments, the value of which he had learnt through his own industry; and which he had shown himself so competent to use for the advancement of science. Labours of this sort, pursued in the face of so many disadvantages, were peculiarly deserving of notice and commendation, and implied a degree of merit men pursuing a similar course under circumstances more favourable could not lay claim to.

The Chairman fully concurred in the praise bestowed on Mr. Mayes, and considered that the exhibition of the instru-

ments, now before them, along with the observations which were laid on the table, in addition to what the Society already knew of the exertions of Mr. Mayes, warranted the Society in conferring on him some more substantial mark of the estimation in which his exertions were held by them than a mere record of their approval.

Notice was then given by the Hon'ble Mr. Willoughby, seconded by Major LeGrand Jacob, of the following motion for next meeting:

"That with reference to the papers and the instruments produced before the Meeting, obtained by his own resources, and to mark the high sense which the Society entertain of his meritorious and valuable services in promoting the objects of the Society, a Chronometer of the value not exceeding £50, with a suitable inscription, be presented to Mr. Mayes."

MONDAY,—24TH.

— The *Bombay Times* regrets to hear of the death in China, of R. F. Barra, Esq., Principal Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs at Bombay, in charge of the Musjid Bunder, who a short time since obtained sick leave to Australia. The deceased had been for a number of years in the service of Government: he was, we believe, always considered an active and zealous officer, and had won the esteem and regard of all who in any way came in contact with him. He was, we are told, a son of Dr. Barra, formerly of the Bombay Artillery. The acting appointments made on his departure, will now, we presume, be confirmed.

— The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* says;—Amongst the arrivals by the last Steamer we notice the name of Mr Oldham, who has come out as Government Geologist, having been appointed in the room of the late Mr. Williams. Mr. Oldham is not by any means unknown to scientific men in England, having at one time been President of the Geological Society of Dublin. We hail the advent of this gentleman in India with great pleasure, and have no doubt but that he will contribute, if properly assisted by Government and furnished with an active and experienced staff of assistants, much to lay patent the mineral resources of the country—resources that we feel confident, stretching over such an immense and varied expanse as they do, must be inexhaustible, but which, from culpable apathy on the one hand and a pardonable hesitation in speculation on the other, are still undeveloped. In addition to scientific attainments, the geologist who would do anything in India must be a thoroughly practical man, (a want that has been long felt) patient and endowed with the energy and physique of a Borrow or a Park, for he will not only have the difficulties of his employment to struggle against, but the apathy of that wet blanket to all public enterprise 'the Bengal Secretariat.'

— The *Delhi Gazette* says;—We learn by letters from Mooltan, that Mr. Edgeworth, the Commissioner, had left on his tour throught the district. Dr. Morrieson, appointed to the Artillery, had arrived. Report says that the Magazine will be done away with, and one on a larger scale established at Jhelum; that Peshawur will be made an expensive Magazine, and that either Kurrachee or Tatta will be the site of a Magazine Establishment for the receipt of English stores destined for the Punjaub, but none of these changes are to have effect until all the troops in the Punjaub are housed.

— The *Agra Messenger* says:—The Mofussilite's story of treaties with the Affghan ruler—hoax though it seemed—is not quite groundless. The Dost we hear has made overtures of a peaceable character to our locomotive Governor General, which the Governor General in his turn has received in a spirit no less friendly. The object and issue of these negociations is yet unknown, but we must still reject the notion that they turn on an act of treachery committed years ago by the Dost's brother. More likely is the supposition that the fate of Peshawur or the turbulence of the Hill trbes formed the prominent topics of deliberation. Whatever were the measures agreed upon, they must soon become sufficiently patent.

— The *Lahore Chronicle* gives the following information. We intimated, some time ago, that Major E. Longden had been deputed to examine and report on the proposed sanatarium on the Chumba range. His report has been received, and is so far favorable that a Committee have been appointed, by the Board of Administration, to proceed to the head of the Baree Doab, and pronounce, definitively, on the eligibility of the spot indicated for the purpose. Mr. Montgomery, Major Burn, and Dr. Hathaway, are Members of the Committee; they are to start on the 1st of next month, and not only examine the site above Shahpoor, but the one at Lug above Buklao, somewhat east of Dhurmsala, which is spoken of in raptures by the Julundhur and Hooshiearpoor people, who have been up there. It is reported to be 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; the access fair, water plentiful, and other conveniences obtainable. The Lahore community look forward, with some anxiety, to the result of the final enquiry, as it will be no mean advantage to have a hill station within two days' dak.

— The *Poona Chronicle* says;—Letters from the Revenue Commissioner's Camp, S. D. inform us that Mr. Townsend has applied for a month's leave in order to present himself before the Medical Board preparatory to obtaining a sick certificate to Europe. The Camp were at *Sunnur* in the Nassick Districts and would shortly move *en route* for Suogumnair, Jooneer, and Poona; thence to Bombay.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* has received intelligence of the following case of gross superstitious cruelty on the part of Natives, and of direliction of duty on the part of an officer holding an important Political charge in Meywar.

It appears that a sepoy of the Kherwarra Bheel Corps being taken ill, was declared by a wise man in the village to have been bewitched by a reputed Dakun, (a witch who is supposed to make a feast off her victim's liver.) Upon this she was seized her eyes rubbed and bandaged with chillies, and absolutely tied up by her heels. In this horrible position was she swung from 4 in the morning till sun set, when she was released. The same treatment was continued on the succeeding day, varying her punishment by suspending her only from 8 A. M. till 4 in the afternoon, when she was once more let down for the night. The third day she was again led to the tree and rescued by the medical officer belonging to the Detachment. We are not aware of the name of this humane officer, or would not hesitate to give it to the public, but we hope some of our Meywar correspondents will not fail to supply the deficiency.

The facts we have above detailed could have been averted had not the Political Agent declined to interfere! Is this—we are entitled to enquire—the enlightened humanity of the nineteenth century.

— The *Friend of India* assures us that the Post Office Commissioners intend to propose a uniform postage stamp of one anna, for letters of a given weight without reference to distance. Of course letters of double and treble weight will be charged with double and treble postage, and it is not improbable double and treble stamps may be manufactured, to meet these cases, of different colours as in England where they have now stamps as high as a shilling in value, and may be higher.

TUESDAY—25TH.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 17th to the 23d March (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No. 1.
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	Max.
Mar.									
17	29·854	29 737	29·75	29·72	72·0	88·0	71·0	75·0	4
18	„ 874	„ 767	„ 76	„ 74	73·5	85·5	72·0	78·4	18
19	„ 923	„ 803	„ 76	„ 75	77·0	86·4	76·0	78·0	0
20	„ 882	„ 762	„ 76	„ 72	73·0	86·0	70·0	78·0	0
21	„ 863	„ 730	„ 75	„ 71	72·0	84·8	71·0	77·0	10
22	„ 897		„ 75		73·5	87·2	71·5	76·0	4
23		„ 808		„ 75					

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

March 17th—Clear.
18th—Hazy. Dense clouds scattered.
19th—Clear.
20th—Light haze.
21st—Dense clouds scattered.
22d —Clear.
23d — „

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 24th March 1851. } *Telegraph and Courier.*

— The *Telegraph and Courier* says;—We understand that the arrangement proposed by Mr. Young sometime since for remodelling the Custom's establishment has been sanctioned by the Supreme government. A monthly saving of upwards of Rs. 2000 has been in consequence effected, consisting chiefly of the total abolition of the Bunder and the diminution in the numerical strength of the Peon establishments.

— The Singapore *Overland Free Press* relates the following attack on the Christian converts in that Island:—The chief event of a local nature which we have to notice this month, is the occurrence of a very extensive movement in the interior of our island against the converts to Christianity amongst the Chinese pepper and gambier planters. A simultaneous attack was made upon the bangsals or plantations of these persons in all quarters of the island by their heathen compatriots, instigated it is believed by the secret societies which exert such a baneful influence over our Chinese population. Upwards of thirty bangsals were plundered, and the unfortunate owners and their coolies driven out. The police in the interior was augmented, and warrants issued against a number of persons, but a very determined resistance was offered, and the police was obliged several times to fire in self-defence, by which it is believed ten or a dozen of the Chinese were killed. A party of military was sent out to strengthen the police, but it was afterwards deemed advisable by the authorities to suspend the further execution of the warrants and to recal part of the military. The Chinese are indisposed to submit, saying that they wish to be allowed to fight out their quarrel with their Christian countrymen, and that the police have no business to interfere in the matter. The utmost they can be brought to concede, is, that if no further proceedings are taken in executing the warrants,

they will not give further annoyance to the Christian converts. They threaten the most determined resistance should any attempt be made by the police to apprehend any more of their body! In most of the plantations all work has been suspended for some time, and the effects of those lawless proceedings are likely to be most disastrous to all concerned. Several of the parties first apprehended were tried at the Session of Oyer and Terminer, and being convicted, were sentenced to transportation to Bombay. This does not seem, however, to have much impression, as the Chinese appear to rely on their powers of combined resistance to avert further measures against them.

— The *Ceylon Times* says;—We are most happy to have been just now put in possession of a letter from an experienced Planter giving the most encouraging accounts of the state of most of the Plantations. He says "a fair show of blossom was just coming out in the Kalubooks valley. On reaching Kandy I was surprised to find all the Native Coffee in full blossom, a very fine show it was, indeed a finer one could not well be; all around it was the same, the perfume being in places quite overpowering, indeed I have never seen any thing to equal it, the trees being literally covered as thick as they can bear." The weather had for a day or two shown symptoms of a break when at last a good soaking rain set in causing the bloom to burst into full luxuriance in a few hours. With respect to the last crop we hear that all the Stores in the Hunasgiria and Kalubooka range have dispatched their crop to Colombo, but on four or five of the Estates on the Knuckles, portions yet remain in store, but they are rapidly getting it off at considerably cheaper rates than in the beginning of the season. For some time cart hire was as high as 2 shillings, but it is now easily procurable at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. and in consequence in the Kandy stores there is no accumulation, the supply of carts being ample to take it off as it comes in. From other parts the same cheering intelligence of the heavy blossom is given;—on some of the lower elevations the bloom is already withering, the rains having brought it out fully a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual, but on the higher localities it is not expected to fully appear for another fortnight. Much attention is now paid to pruning and hand-weeding, and the general appearance of Estates throughout the country is most cheering. Some of the new clearings had been burnt off most satisfactorily, in one locality upwards of 600 acres were in preparation for planting on the appearance of the regular rains. As this information may be depended on we most cheerfully notice it.

WEDNESDAY,—26TH.

— The *Telegraph and Courier says*:—We believe that the Resident at Baroda, the gallant Colonel Outram C. B., is likely to come down to the Presidency shortly for the benefit of his health, which it is said suffers from the dry warm climate of Baroda.

— The same Journal gives the following interesting intelligence:—Measures, we believe, are about to be immediately taken for establishing a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of constructing the line of Railway from Tankaria Bunder to Baroda, which has so frequently been the subject of discussion during the last eighteen months. It is intended to raise the capital, if possible, without a Government guarantee; and as the Provisional Committee are prepared with a very favorable report of the engineering merits and traffic capabilities of the line, it is probable there will be less difficulty in getting the shares taken than might be anticipated, considering the bad odour in which "Joint Stockeries" are just at present. The report promises a dividend of a little more than 9 per cent. on a capital of about sixteen lakhs of rupees. Dividends are easily computed on paper; but in the case of the Tankaria railway, the Engineer's estimates, which are often a fertile source of error, have been examined by Mr. Berkley, the Chief Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Mr. Conybeare, the Superintendent of Repairs, gentlemen whose professional knowledge and experience furnish an adequate guarantee against any very grave error in the calculations. Mr. Berkley has indeed reduced Mr. West's estimate of cost of construction and working stock from Rs. 17,54,855 to Rs. 16,73,600. A difference of opinion has arisen among the Engineers as to the best kind of "permanent way" for this line—Mr. West recommending timber strings with plate rails, according to the American system, in which he is warmly supported by Mr. Conybeare, while Mr. Berkley strongly advises the Committee to lay down a light rail of about 26 lbs. to the lineal yard, resting upon transverse sleepers of Khair or Babool wood. Mr. Conybeare's report is chiefly devoted to the advocacy of the American plan, but he reasons upon data eight or nine years old, and we believe if he were to make enquiry as to the present state of the American Railways, he would find that many of the lines laid with wood had turned out badly, and that it had been found necessary to replace the "timber strings" with iron rails of the ordinary kind. It is proposed of course to place locomotives on the Tankaria line, in preference to making use of Cattle power; but as celerity of transit is no object, the speed of the trains is intended to be restricted to about 15 miles per hour. Eventually, should funds be obtainable, the line will be extended to Malwa.

— The same jornal contains a very able critique on the educational views promulgated by the Hon'ble J. D. Bethune, of Calcutta,—condemning the exclusively mathematical curriculum introduced by that Hon'ble Gentleman. The article possesses peculiar excellence, and will form a "permanent document" on the subject of education. Experience and observation have convinced us that $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the mathematics taught in our colleges, are absolutely useless, either as science or fact, to the great body of those who study them; and that, in point of discipline of mind they are of little value as a part of *general* education; because the *materials*, the *principles* and the *species of reasoning* are not only peculiar to the mathematical department; but are totally inapplicable to the subjects, the truths, and the logic of any province of the *moral* department, which is the field of action and usefulness to $\frac{9}{10}$ths of all educated men.

— The *Mofussilite* gives the following intelligence from Peshawur:—A letter from Peshawur of the 10th March says;—Robberies in this station, of which rumour was 'rife anon,' are rather on the increase. Last night they walked off with a very valuable horse, the property of Lieut. Simeon, Adjutant of the Artillery division here. There were three Syces asleep near the horse at the time, the thieves, as they were taking the horse away, had the effrontry to upset the charpoy of one of the sleeping grooms with its occupant, and still, amidst all the clamour that ensued, and the firing of the Sentries, they managed to escape with their booty. These depredations are indeed so frequent now, that people begin to look upon them as things to be expected. The first question the Brigadier General Sir Colin Campbell put a day or two ago to a friend of mine who had just arrived at the station was, "Have'nt you been robbed yet?"

THURSDAY—27TH.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* is informed that it is in contemplation to construct a road, practicable for carriages, over the Ghauts leading to Mahableshwur from the Conkan. The desirableness of the proposed work has been, we believe, repeatedly brought to the notice of Government by their own officials, and in November or December last, a memorial on the same subject was presented to the Chief Secretary, signed by nearly all the visitors at the Hills. We are inclined to think, that it is chiefly owing to this representation, that the serious attention of the authorities has been at last directed to the vast utility and convenience of the measure under consideration.

— The Broach Correspondent of the same journal writes:—A great mercantile house of Calcutta has sent a Commission to a native merchant here, to buy a large quantity of Cotton. I purposely omit the name of the Firm, but mention this as the first Commission ever received here from the City of Palaces for the staple commodity."

— The *Delhi Gazette* says:—We have heard, on good authority, that the order for increasing the corps of Engineers has reached the Governor General, and that the Sappers are to be remodelled upon the old system, consisting of ten companies, each company commanded by an European officer.

We have every reason to believe that the above is correct, and we are glad to have the opportuity of congratulating our friends in the gallant corps about to be augmented.

— It affords the *Madras Spectator* unfeigned satisfaction to acquaint our Military readers, that the long vexed question of a decoration for past Indian Services, has at length been happily settled; the Duke of Wellington having agreed to grant not only all that was sought for, but even some thing additional. The medal will be granted to those who were engaged in the notable affairs of former days, from Seringapatam downward—the old Seringpatam medal being the gift of the Company, and not of the Crown—inclusive of course of the campaigns in Ava and the siege of Bhurtpore. This is tardy justice, certainly, but will gratify those who survive to profit by it. The concession after such a lapse of time, during which it was obstinately resisted, is an undoubted proof of the force of their claims. To render the boon more extensively gracious, it would be well if the Queen's Government were to give the decoration to the widows or children—where such are in existence—of those Officers who would have received it if living. A memorial of the kind costs little, but is valuable to the family of his whose service it commemorates.

— The Indore Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes "A party of five armed men stationed themselves on the high road near the village of Lodeepoora, and as it was rather an unusual circumstance considering the lateness of the hour, eleven o'clock at night, the Banghy Cart driver, and another person who generally accompanies him, challenged them, and were told in reply, that they were Peons proceeding with some Opium Carts to Bombay, and that they were looking out for one of their companions who had fallen sick behind. The story seemed plausible enough, but in a very short time they plainly shewed what they really were, they went about ten paces in advance of the Cart, and then in a body rushed back suddenly upon the two men in charge whom they easily secured, and at once carried to a considerable distance off the road into the surrounding Jungle, where having thrown them upon the ground they bound them hand and foot, and blindfolded them,—one of

the robbers sitting upon each of the unfortunate Banghy men with drawn swords, upon their necks, and warning them, that if they gave the least alarm, their days would be numbered. This was quite enough to silence them most effectually, and here they remained until the other three went back for the Cart and Bullocks, which they brought to the same place as the men who were detained in charge of their comrades, the Cart was easily knocked to pieces and all the parcels abstracted, which they lost no time in opening, some Gold watches and valuable Delhi Shawls and Scarfs were carried off, and of these latter, several appeared to have been wantonly destroyed with their swords, and a large number strewn about the Jungles. Having got all they could, all five of the robbers disappeared, and it was not without considerable difficulty, that the cart-drivers loosed themselves from their bonds, and found their way to the nearest Dawk station, and made a report of all that had happened. Expresses were immediately despatched to Mhow, and Indore, and the Mail Contractor's agent reported the circumstance to the Resident, who has, I have heard, instructed the Bheel agent at Maunpore, to adopt every means in his power to trace and apprehend the robbers.

— The *Bombay Times* informs us that although the Commissioners on the Wheel Tax enquiry have not yet assembled, or commenced the performance of the task assigned to them, various investigations are in progress, the results of which may, it is hoped, tend to assist them in their labours. A careful scrutiny is now going on to determine the sums written off as outstanding, but which have in reality been paid ; and an amount of no less that Rs. 17,000 has, we believe, already been detected, for which one set of receipts are in the possession of the payers, the duplicates remaining in the collector's office. We mentioned some time since that this was one of the sources of the fraud,—receipts in duplicate were by oversight subscribed by the collector—one of the sets was issued, and the money received upon them made away with ; another was kept in hand to blind the collector, who was assured that the receipts in hand were proofs of the amount still outstanding.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS—JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

SIRS,—It has been well said that the religion of Protestants is the Bible ; and hence we as such are not careful to shew that the tenets we profess are in accordance with any other standard whatever. This may be a reason why many Scriptural Christians give up the ancient Fathers of the Church to the advocates of Popish and Tractarian principles, believing that the mystery of iniquity, which had begun to work in the time even of the apostles had more or less infected them all. But we ought to do justice to the holy and good Men who succeeded the apostles, whose genuine remains breathe the true spirit of those whom they followed, though limpingly and at a distance ; and you will perhaps allow your readers the pleasure and benefit of reading in a literal translation the following short extract from the Epistle of Clement of Rome to the Corinthians, the most ancient piece of Christian antiquity that has come down to us. He says "All these (ancients) were glorified and exalted not by their own works, or just actions, which they had wrought, but through His (God's) will. So we also being called by his will in Jesus Christ, are not justified by our own agency, nor by our own wisdom, or prudence, or piety, or works which we have performed in purity of heart, but by faith ; by which the Almighty God has from the beginning justified all (who are saved ;) and to whom be glory for ever and ever." —*Clement's Epistle, Chap.* 32.

The Epistle is practical, and the doctrinal statements are not numerous ; but all are in the spirit of the above extract. We have nothing about founding the hope of a sinner on the Church, or on the Sacraments, instead of on God and on Christ. Perhaps the unlearned reader who knows only of Popes by the decrees of the Council of Trent, anathemas against the Protestant doctrine of Justification, and fulminations against Bible Societies, may be surprised to learn that the passage above extracted was written by one near the top of the Pontifical list.

I am yours very faithfully,

A CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

Home News.

IRELAND.

TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.

A General and most important meeting was held on Friday in the Royal Exchange, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure to Ireland the selection of a packet station for the communication with America. The meeting was densely crowded. A platform was erected for the chairman and speakers. Amongst those present were the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Castlemaine, Earl of Dunraven, Wyndham Goold, Esq., M. P. ; Sir E. M'Donnell, Sir John Kingston James, Bart. ; Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., D. L. ; Bolton Massy, Esq. ; William H. Barrington, Esq., D. L. ; John O'Connell, Esq ; James Perry, Esq., J. P. ; A. Boyle, Esq. ; Alderman Andrews, Augustus Boyd, Esq. ; Torrens M'Cullagh, Esq. ; J. D. La Touche, Esq. ; G. W. Hemans, Esq. ; —— Massey, Esq. ; J. Sargent, Esq. ; W. Rutledge, Esq., William S. Crawford, Esq., M. P. ; Admiral Robinson, John M'Donnell, Esq., High Sheriff ; Richard Kelly, Esq., T. C. ; John Reynolds, Esq., M. P. ; Edward Grogan, Esq., M. P. ; Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., &c., &c.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the first resolution, which was to the effect—"That the westerly position of Ireland in itself, and without reference to the many advantages she otherwise possesses, points her out as presenting the greatest facility for communicating safely and speedily with the American continent."

Mr. GROGAN, M. P., proposed the second resolution. He congratulated the Lord Mayor, surrounded as he was not only by his fellow-citizens, but his fellow-countrymen, upon the proud position which he occupied. With regard to the question under discussion, he considered that the geographical position of Ireland was a convincing argument in favour of the selection of Ireland as a packet station, as it would be the great European terminus on the high road of nations between it and the West. There were difficulties in the way, but they were not insuperable. There was one circumstance which was deserving of great consideration—namely, as regards the postal communication between the two countries. It appeared that the average of letters coming by mails to England was that thirty letters out of every seventy-four were intended for Ireland, and ten for Scotland, being forty between Ireland and Scotland, and the remaining thirty-four came to England. It was true that the letters directed to Ireland might not contain extensive orders for the Continental markets, but was that a reason that they should be delayed some forty or forty-eight hours ? It was a fact very important to consider, that upon two occasions the commercial correspondence between Ireland and America was late, the consequence of which was, that it was delayed for a fortnight. Such a misfortune could not have taken place if the point of departure had been from Ireland. He might allude, for the purpose of fortifying his argument, to the sums drawn from Ireland, and added to to the imperial exchequer in the shape of Irish quit and crown rents. (Hear, hear.) In the year 1844, the sum received was £66,374 ; the sum expended, £11,032 ; the salaries, £1,754. In 1845 the sum received was £66,955 ; expended, £11,988 ; salaries, £1,963. In 1846, received, £55,781 ; expended £14,957 ; salaries £2,048. In 1847, received, £82,814 ; expended, £19,523 ; salaries, £2,183. In 1848, received, £59,723 ; expended, £18,680 ; salaries, £2,166. In 1849, received, £61,531 ; expended, £13,310 ; salaries, £2,238. (Hear, Hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by alluding to the flourishing state of Southampton at present, owing to the energy of the British people, and contrasted it with its former condition when it was nothing but a fashionable watering-place.

The remaining resolutions were as follows ;—

"That from the rapidly increasing mercantile intercourse with the United States and British America, and holding in view the emigration at present flowing from this country, it is of the last importance that the postal and government communications should be conveyed by the least expensive and shortest sea route attainable."

"That it has been shown by the various reports made by the Commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the expediency of establishing a transatlantic packet station in Ireland, that a great saving of time can be effected by means of such a station on the south-west or western coast of Ireland."

"That, notwithstanding the saving of time which it is thus acknowledged must be effected by the creation of a packet station in Ireland, we have heard with surprise and indignation that it is in contemplation to make Holyhead the port of departure for the Western mails, thus at once recognizing the necessity for a more Westerly port of departure, and overlooking the superiority which Ireland can establish over any other British harbour for that desired object."—*Banner of Ulster.*

SCOTLAND.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of Feb., 1851, present, the Queen's Most excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, upon the representation of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint Dr. James Cumming L. L. D., Rector of the Academy at Glasgow, to be one of Her Majesty's inspectors of Schools in Scotland, in the room of John Gibson, Esq. resigned—*London Gazette.*

The *Univers*, French paper, publishes a long address, sent by the association of the working classes of Glasgow for the protection of repose upon the Sabbath to the Count de Mon-

talembert, congratulating him on his report of the better observance of the Sabbath.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS.—Much has been lately said about the invasion of the poor Bara Highlanders, and doubtless their case is a painful one for themselves, and distressing and costly to the community amongst which they are thrown. But an invasion of Glasgow, of ten times the magnitude, is in daily progress, and no one says a word about it—simply, we believe, because the paupers come from Ireland instead of the Scottish Highlands. It appears that some large estates in the county of Mayo are undergoing what is called a "clearance," and accordingly vast hordes of the poor creatures have found their way to this city during the last ten days, in a state of utter destitution. They have been repeatedly seen by the police begging throughout our streets, and on Saturday and Sunday no fewer than sixteen of them were taken into custody, charged with this offence. Many of these unfortunates were found begging within three hours after they had landed on our streets. Truly we have much cause to exclaim, "Justice for Scotland!"—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

SHIPBUILDING AT DUNDEE.—This important department of trade has seldom, if ever, exhibited so animated an appearance at our port as at present. There are on the stocks, in the course of construction, fifteen vessels, which will register about 5000 tons. One of them is 1000 tons register, another 850, and two from 500 to 600 tons. Various improvements in the mode of building are being tried, both in vessels for the East Indian and for the Baltic trades. Shipbuilding has certainly benefited by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, by rendering increased exertions necessary to maintain successfully the competition with other nations, and especially with our go-ahead neighbours across the Atlantic. Though this competition acts in the meantime rather adversely to the shipowner, we are confident that British ships will ever retain their superiority, and that the union jack will never "knock under" to the stripes and stars.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—We understand that our friends of the Stratheden Foundry are in hands with an order for six hundred cannon! They are one, two, and three pounders, and destined, we hear, not for home use, but for the South Sea Islands. Should not a deputation from the Peace Society be shipped along with them?—*Fifeshire Journal.*

Cape of Good Hope.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

It is more than probable that the important intelligence just received from the Cape will reach India through our journal before any vessel direct from that colony; we have therefore occupied part of our columns with full details of the disasters which have occurred. In no previous war were the Kaffirs so decided; in all the engagements they have fought with determined courage and confidence and often with success.

The following is a narrative of what had taken place up to the 7th January at the seat of the war.

The troops at the Governor's disposal, at the commencement of the outbreak, consisted of about 3000, inclusive of the Kaffir Police (400 in number), who may now be left out of consideration.—those who have not deserted, having been very prudently disarmed.

This force was divided into three columns. The right under Lieut. Col. Eyre, 73rd Regt., marched on the 16th from King William's Town to the Kabousie Neck, for the purpose of intercepting Sandilli: this division was recalled by Col. Mackinnon after the attack on his force, and returned to King William's Town on the 27th ultimo, without having been engaged; its strength is about 400 in officers and men. By the latest accounts, this division was at King William's Town.

The centre column under Colonel Mackinnon, (accompanied by the Governor) about 550 strong, moved from King William's Town, and established head quarters at Fort Cox, where a force of 500 men was already posted. On the 24th December, Col. Mackinnon was detached with 600 men of this division up the valley of the Keiskamma, in the direction of Sandilli's supposed concealment. It was on this march that the first attack took place, in which one officer and eleven men were killed, and two officers and seven men wounded, there being no confirmation of the report of Mr. Catty's death. After this attack, Col. Mackinnon returned towards King William's Town being annoyed on the march by frequent firing during which Sandilli was observed on the heights. It was on the return march that the bodies of a corporal and fourteen men of the 45th Regiment, who had been murdered with assegais, were discovered. Col. Mackinnon reached Fort White on the afternoon of the 25th, and leaving his infantry and wounded there proceeded to Fort Cox with the detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, amounting to about 220 in officers and men, and arrived there on the 26th, where the last accounts left him. On the evening of the 25th, the desertion of the Kaffir Police took place.

The body of about 1000 men, thus shut up in Fort Cox with the Governor, was surrounded by the Kaffirs in force and all communication out off.

The third column under Col. Somerset, (about 450 strong), moved on the 15th from King William's Town to Fort Hare, and there remained until the 29th Dec., when Col. Somerset endeavoured to communicate with Sir H. Smith at Fort Cox. The circumstances of this attempt are detailed in Col. Somersett's letter to Major Burnaby, R. A., dated the 30th ultimo, published below. In this attempt, which proved a failure, two officers of the 91st Regt. were killed, and one wounded; and we learn from another source, that 20 men were killed and 15 wounded. After the unsuccessful attempt to reach Fort Cox, this column retired to Fort Hare.

The troops thus detached and surrounded by savage enemies in Kaffraria, will be reinforced by the 400 men expected from Natal, by the men, about 200, sent up a few days ago in H. M. Steamer *Hermes* to the Buffalo Mouth, and by such Hottentot levies and volunteer corps as may be raised and sent up in the *Dee*. It is, however, very doubtful whether troops from the Buffalo Mouth could penetrate to King William's Town.

It is observed that the Kaffirs, up to this time, confined their attack exclusively to the whites, and it is supposed that they will make an attempt to induce the Colonial colored population to join them. It is also believed that they are attempting systematically to clear British Kaffraria, so that when they invade the Colony, they may have no enemy in their rear. The farmers are trekking from the Frontier in great numbers; the colored people are stated to be apathetic; a letter before us states that Hermanus has joined the enemy with 500 men. The intentions of the Tambookies and of Kreili are still doubtful.

A large supply of firelocks and accoutrements is in store at Cape Town, in addition to 1000 stand sent up in the Phœnix. Orders have been issued for the purchase of larger supplies.

On the 30th December Sir H. Smith forced his way from Fort Cox where he was surrounded with 230 of the C. M. Rifles It was his intention to have proceeded to Fort Hare, but the enemy were in too strong a force; he therefore marched to King William's Town. His Excellency met with considerable opposition on the road from the enemy who kept up a heavy fire but with little loss to our troops; it is said Sir Harry was obliged to disguise himself in a rifleman's forage cap to prevent the Kaffirs from recognizing him. A number of the Kafirs are said to have been killed. On his arrival at King William's Town Sir Harry Smith issued the following Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

King William's Town, 31st December 1850.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Col. Mackinnon, reached King William's Town to-day at one o'clock, having forced his passage with a large escort of the Cape Mounted Rifles through numerous bodies of Kafirs from Fort Cox via Fort White. It was his intention to have proceeded to Fort Hare, but the enemy were in such force, that his means were not adequate to its accomplishment. Every power is delegated to Col. Somerset, during the forced absence of the Governor from the Colony, to raise Levies &c, and to name the rallying points of assembly. And His Excellency *does most ardently hope* that the Colonists will rise "en Masse" to aid Her Majesty's Troops and the re-enforcement of Men and Guns which will shortly arrive at East London. To Destroy and Exterminate these most barbarous and treacherous Savages, who for the moment are formidable, every post in Kaffraria is necessarily maintained. The abandoment of one of them would have been the signal for revolt to every T'Slambie Chief. They are well provisioned for six weeks, and form a nucleus for an invading Army of Patriots. The gaikas must be driven out of the Amatolas, and expelled for ever! However great the inroad in the Colony may have been, it is consoling to His Excellency to know, that the maintenance of those Posts, which indeed could not have been abandoned, occupies the attention of thousands of Kafirs, who would otherwise have gone into the Colony. The Line of the Buffalo must be maintained *coute que coute*. It involves the safety even of Her Majesty's troops, which is paramount.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN GARVOCK, Lt. Col.
Private Secretary.

Mapassa is in open hostility against the colony, and has lately been joined by a large Gaika force, and a combined attack of these tribes against this district is expected very shortly. A long list of murders perpetrated in and about Kalkhock has been forwarded to the Civil Commissioner of Cradock. A conspiracy of the Kafir servants had been discovered at Graaff Reinet to murder their masters.

Five of the C. R. Rifles who were riding expresses between Fort Cox and King William's Town fell into the hands of the Kafirs and were roasted alive, cut in pieces and hung up,

Though the whole of the Frontier is in a desperate state, there is every reason to hope that with the assistance of the reinforcements from the Cape and Natal the Kafirs will be driven back; but it will require a large force to keep them constantly in check so as to induce settlers to return to the borders again.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN SMITH, *Bart.*

Whereas the state of this Colony, from the treacherous conduct of the Gaika tribes the Chief Seyolo, and Hermanus, the latter of whom has for three years been a Colonist, but has now become a rebel, and from the horrid murders which have been perpetrated in the most atrocious, cruel, and vindictive manner, *without any cause whatever*, demands that a *War of Expulsion* should be waged;—I hereby again call upon all the inhabitants of the Frontier Districts to assemble upon the points which will be designated by Major General Somerset—the primary object being to crush Hermanus and his murderous followers. And I hereby proclaim, that in the prosecution of this war, *all cattle taken by Burghers and others who are not enrolled or in the pay of Government shall be the property of the captors. And I hereby declare that the Burgher Force which turns out shall have full permission to to carry on operations against the treacherous Gaikas Seyolo and Hermanus*, subject only to general instruction as to where their operations can be carried on in the most effectual manner—a measure which will, I trust, lead to the actual crushing and driving for ever from the Amatolas these murderers and spoliators, and thereby show Savages who for the last three years have been so kindly treated and protected, that a day of Retribution is at hand.

God save the Queen!

Give under my Hand and Seal, in King William's Town, this 5th day of January, 1851.

H. G. SMITH, Governor.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN GARVOCK, Lieut.-Col,
Private Secretary.

The following despatch contains an account of the action of Colonel Somerset:

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

FROM COLONEL SOMERSET.

Fort Hare, 30th Dec. 1850.

SIR,—Having had a severe action with the enemy yesterday in an attempt to open a communication with the Commander-in-Chief, I felt it necessary to transmit to you the substance of my report to him, in order to prevent unfounded exaggerated reports being circulated of the facts.

Having on the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th instant, before day light forwarded despatches to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by a party of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, this party were intercepted by the enemy, and very properly returned and made their report to me.

Feeling the importance of opening an early communication with His Excellency, and at the same time being desirous of ascertaining what was actually in the front, I detached a party of 150 of the 91st. Regt., under Lieut. Col. Yarborough, 70 Cape Mounted Rifles, under Major Somerset, accompanied by a small three-pounder gun Royal Artillery, my object being to take up a position on the ridge above the Umnazie stream, while I sent a party of the Cape Mounted Riflemen forward with the mail to Fort Cox. This object was, however, defeated by the enemy showing themselves in considerable force on our right on the Yellow-wood River, about 6 miles from this Post, who attacked us as we were advancing up the hill towards the Umnazie, whom, however, we drove back, and for a time, established ourselves in position. From the large body of the enemy whom I observed collecting, I saw at once that I could not effect the object I had in view, I therefore directed the troops to retire towards Fort Hare; at this time a very large force of the enemy was also observed coming over from the mountains of the Amatola, and others assembled in the Chumie Hoek.

The troops continued retiring in admirable order, contesting every foot of ground with the enemy, whose numbers increased out of every Valley as we passed the successive heads of the various kloofs. The day was most oppressive. I was able to open the gun upon the enemy several times with good effect. After retiring about 3 miles, while holding a small valley on a hill, in firing a shot from the small gun the tail unfortunately broke short off, which rendered the gun completely unserviceable. I had it brought on, until, when passing a valley with rugged banks, the gun fell over, and could be no longer got forward. At this time we were attacked by a very superior force in a thorny valley, the troops having a hand to hand encounter with the enemy. Here, I am sorry to say, several of our brave soldiers fell, including Lieut. Melvin and Lieut. and Adjutant Gordon, 91st Regt.; Ensign Bothwick, 91st, was wounded; also several men 91st and C. M. Riflemen were wounded, and several troop horses; also Major Somerset's charger was wounded. Having forced themselves from this difficulty the troops continued to retire in perfect order, when they were met by 100 men, most judiciously sent out in support by Major Forthers, 91st, whom I had left in command at Fort Hare.

The heat of the weather was most oppressive. Nothing could exceed the steadiness and gallantry of the troops throughout this most fatiguing and trying service through a most difficult country.—I am greatly indebted to Lieut.-Col. Yarborough, commanding 91st., and to Major Somerset, commanding Cape Mounted Riflemen, for the able assistance they afforded, and the way in which they led their men; and to all the officers and troops for their steady and gallant conduct.

The loss of the enemy was considerable, our fire being steady and well directed; having contested the ground with the enemy for upwards of four hours.

The gun I have had brought in this morning.

I have &c,

H. SOMERSET, COL. Commanding Frontier.

—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette, Feb.* 12.

Hungary and Moravia.

(From Evangelical Christendom.)

CONSTANCY AND POVERTY OF THE PROTESTANTS.

The deep interest which the late political struggles in Hungary have excited throughout England, but more especially in the breasts of those who, valuing religious freedom as their own highest birthright, see its best human safeguard in free institutions, induces the belief that some notice of the present position of Protestantism in that country may not be unacceptable to the readers of *Evangelical Christendom*.

Amid a population of about eleven millions, the kingdom of Hungary contains three millions of Protestants, of which two millions belong to the Reformed, or Helvetian, and only one million to the Lutheran Confession. A small proportion, indeed, compared with the flourishing preponderance of Protestants which Hungary presented, for a considerable time after the Reformation. But ceaseless and most ruthless persecution did its (often bloody) work, with sensible effect, during the eighteenth century; and lukewarmness or open infidelity have, in later times, effected a still sadder defalcation from the Protestant ranks.

Within the last ten years, however, a new spirit has, by the mercy of God, been poured out on those long-slumbering churches. Temporal misery has proved there, as elsewhere, the instrument of arousing many from the sleep of spiritual death; and that zeal for "the faith once delivered to the saints," which induced their forefathers to venture all for Christ, and cast even their lives on the die, has once again revived, in some good measure, in the breasts of their descendants. The political distractions of the last two years have been peculiarly blessed to this end, and principle has been put to a new test; for, with a view to gaining popularity with the Protestant party, the new Hungarian Government offered, not only protection against the Catholic aggressions, but to undertake the salarying of the Protestant clergy, and, in some good measure, the support of their worship. Such a proposition had much that was tempting to a generally poor and hitherto much oppressed sect; and, accordingly, synodal meetings were held in two different places, in the month of September last, to deliberate upon it. But wise forethought and Christian prudence prevailed over the seductions of an immediate temporal advantage, and it was *unanimously* resolved to reject an offer, the acceptance of which would necessarily subject them to the control of a Roman Catholic Government. "Christ," said they, "left us not unprotected nor unsustained, during times of hottest persecution, nor will He forsake us now, if we abide faithful, but will sooner or later manifest His grace towards our churches. Come what may, we dare not, like Esau, sell our birthright for a mess of pottage."

In illustration of the strong faith which such a resolve manifests, I will here transcribe the report of an eye-witness of the deep poverty which reigns among the Moravian Hungarian Protestants.

"On my entering," says a recent traveller, "the miserably poor parsonage of Jauchtel (in Moravia), I found myself in an uncouth lobby-like apartment, served at once for the eating and reception-room, dormitory and study of the reverend occupant.

"There I found seven aged men, all clad in garments of course black cloth, seated round a table, on which stood a large dish of potatoes, a salt-cellar, and several bottles with water. Yet the guests for whom this antedeluvian feast had been provided, appeared not only perfectly contented with their humble fare, but exhibited a hilarity, for which the partakers of many a costly feast might have envied them.

"On their departure I was left alone with my host, from whom I learned the following particulars. He himself is, it seems, dean of the surrounding diocese, which comprises seven Protestant parishes, the pastors of which receive, addition to a wretched dwelling-house and a small garden, a stipend of about 300 francs per annum; he himself, in his quality of dean, receives fifty for travelling expenses.

"'But, assuredly,' said I, interrupting him, 'the members of your congregation exert themselves to ameliorate the temporal position of their pastors by means of presents.'

"'They are unable to do much in that way,' replied he, 'for the Roman Catholics being, by law, the sole possessors of the soil, the Protestants, who generally speaking, must earn their daily bread in the sweat of their brow, can seldom command more than suffices to provide bare necessaries for themselves and their families.'"

Overwhelmed by the sight of such extreme poverty, and cast down by a conscious inability to do anything effectual for its relief, the traveller remained sunk in silent and melancholy musings, when his reverie was interrupted by the cheerful voice of his host, who tried to console him thus:

"'Think not, however, that we are unhappy on this account. Far from it! It is true, we must plant the potatoes, which constitute our chief support, in the land which our own hands have previously dug and prepared, while our beloved wives are equally industriously employed in house and garden. But these temporal hardships and bodily fatigues are richly overpaid by the joy we have in seeing the fruit of our spiritual labours among the people, and the unequivocal influence we possess over the minds and hearts of our flocks. And although I cannot deny that, occasionally, a pang has shot through my heart, and my courage has been prone to flag, when I have reflected on the destitute condition in which my family would be left, were I called hence, still, in my better moments, I can thank God and take courage even in this respect, and more especially *now*, for within the last few years my clerical brethren and myself have fallen on the plan of dedicating annually a small portion of our limited incomes to the formation of a widow's fund, the management of which has been committed to me. This very day we were engaged in examining and closing the year's accounts, and I rejoice to say that the result shows, that the first of our widows may be left desolate, can count on receiving a pension of ten guilders (about 16s. 8d. sterling) per annum. This, my friend, was the joyful discovery which diffused such gaiety over the simple meal at which you found us.'

"Deeply moved," continues traveller, "by such striking evidence of self-denying imitation of *Him*, who, 'though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor,' I could but grasp the hand of this most worthy pastor, in expression of a cordial respect, for which I could not find words, and then took my leave; fully determined to make known throughout my fatherland, [Germany,] (where, blessed be God, there is no lack of brotherly love, nor disinclination to afford brotherly help,) the privations of our Moravian and Hungarian brethren, in the full persuasion that many a purse will be drawn for their relief."

Such is the unvarnished tale of this traveller, and as it tallies in every particular with what I have learned of Hungarian Protestant suffering from other sources, I do not hesitate to commend their case to the ever-ready and open-handed sympathy of the British Christian public.

T. B. K.

English Selection.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

(From the Northern Warder.)

This question is about to occupy a large share of the public attention. Already are the friends of humanity bestirring themselves all over the country. In the metropolis of England and in the metropolis of Scotland, as well as in the most important cities and towns of both countries, have large and influenti al meetings been held in condemnation of slavery in all its tortuosities, and resolutions have been adopted to memorialise, Government to employ every means within their power to have an end put to this most disgraceful crime. It affords us unfeigned delight to find that in the speech delivered by our beloved Sovereign from the throne on Tuesday last a reference is made to this question in the following terms:—"The Government of Brazil has taken now, and, I trust, efficient measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves." Well said by the Queen of the land of freedom; soon may her hopes be realised! This crowns most gracefully a series of resolutions of date *January* 1851, which have been adopted and signed by considerably more than three hundred of the highest nobility, prelates, magistrates, and gentry of the country. The concluding resolution is,—"The undersigned, convinced of the fallacy of the statements on which the reversal of our policy has been advocated, and relying on facts which have been established by conclusive evidence, entertain a confident expectation that, by steadily persevering in repressive measures, and by continuing to support the various agencies now at work, the slave trade may be soon reduced to a very small amount. And they moreover firmly believe, having regard to the improved state of feeling throughout the world on the question of slavery, that, if England shall preserve an unshaken fidelity to the principles which she has so long upheld, and has so incessantly urged on other nations,—the efforts of the Government being thus aided by the moral influence of the people,—the entire extinction of this traffic may, under the blessing of God, be certainly accomplished at no distant period."

We purpose to make the popular misconceptions referred to in this resolution the topics of a few short articles, that we may aid, as far as we are able, in arriving at just conclusions in regard to the measures hitherto adopted for the suppression and extinction of slavery. And first—

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON

has been made the subject of animadversion. It has been alleged that this squadron was inefficient for curbing and suppressing the inhuman practices of the man-stealer and the degraded merchant, who made himself the resetter of theft for miserable gain. It was alleged that not only was the squadron inefficient for these ends, but that it was kept up at an enormous expense, and to the serious injury of the health of the men employed in this service. There is a palpable fallacy in the logic of those who have maintained these views. Because the squadron had not accomplished all that was anxiously desired, they, *therefore*, argue that it ought to be suppressed. The inquiry would have been more satisfactory, and the result more correct, had it proceeded upon an inquiry as to the amount of slavery before the appointment of the squadron and since. By this process an approximate estimate might have been formed of the amount of good accomplished, although that had not reached an entire extinction of the evil. Aided by the evidence adduced before both Houses of Parliament, we shall merely glance at the question upon this principle. It is an indisputable fact that, until the squadron came effectively into operation, the increase of the slave trade advanced with frightful rapidity. In 1805 the gross export of slaves to all countries is estimated at 85,000; in 1815, though in the interval the slave trade of England and the United States was abolished, together forming at least one-half of the whole traffic yet the amount had sprung up to 93,000; in 1817, it is stated at 106,000; and in 1836, it had reached 135,800. Thus it is clear that previously to the appointment of the squadron, the slave trade was making a large, rapid, and continuous development. Lord Palmerston says in his evidence before the Commons' Committee in 1848,—"Up to the end of 1839 the preventive police of this country was confined within a very narrow limit of space, and consequently there was no practical restriction upon the importation of slaves into Brazil, other than might have arisen from the good faith of the Brazilian Government." But the returns laid before Parliament show a very large diminution after the squadron was in force. The average of slaves imported into Cuba from

1819 to 1825	was	39,000	per annum.
1825 to 1835	...	40,000	...
1835 to 1840	...	20,000	...

We shall now see the result eight years after the squadron was in vigorous service:—

In 1840	14,470
1841	11,857
1842	3,150
1843	8,000
1844	10,000
1845	1,350
1846	1,700
1847	1,500

Average number during these eight years, 6,533. A similar gratifying diminution took place in regard to the importations into Brazil. In each of the five years ending with 1839, the average number of slaves imported was 65,000. But this number was, during the following six years, reduced as follows:—

1840	30,000
1841	16,000
1842	14,200
1843	30,500
1844	26,000
1845	22,700

But from 1845 to 1847, the British cruisers were withdrawn from a great extent of the coast of Africa, whence Brazil obtains the great mass of her slaves. And what was the consequence? Why, in 1846 the numbers had again risen to 52,600, and in 1847, to 57,800!! It would be difficult, we think, to produce a more conclusive argument in favour of the squadron. Instead of abolishing it, as some have rashly counselled, it would appear to be a far wiser stroke of statesmanship and good policy to have it invigorated and improved, so that even a larger amount of good than it has hitherto been enabled to accomplish, might be fairly anticipated. Various suggestions have been made with this view, such as the appointment of a number of small steamers to penetrate into the country by the small African rivers, the destruction of the baracoons, &c. As it is, the squadron is doing good. We observed, a short time ago, an account of the capture of a slaver having on board 250 slaves, by the "Centaur," steam frigate, Commodore Fanshaw.

In giving effect to the humane and pious wishes of our beloved Sovereign, we trust that Government will give its vigorous attention to the improvement of the squadron, as an effectual means under Providence of wiping out the sad blot of slavery from the face of the earth.

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand.. { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 „ „
On ditto at 3 „ „ ....4 „ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... { Not exceeding 3 months } { 7 per ct. per ann.
„ Commercial Bills..... { Not exceeding 3 months } { 10 „ „
„ Loans on Government Notes. { Not exceeding 3 months } { 9 „ „
„ „ Goods, &c..... { Not exceeding 3 months } { 10 „ „
Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....at 1*s.* 11½*d.* per Rupee.
„ „ 3 „ „ ..... „ 1*s.* 11½*d.* „
„ „ 2 „ „ ..... „ 1*s.* 11*d.* „
„ „ 1 „ „ ..... „ 1*s.* 10⅞*d.* „
„ „ 1 day's „ ..... „ 1*s.* 10¾*d.* „
„ Ireland 1 „ „ .....
„ Scotland 1 „ „ .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } „ 1*s.* 10½*d.* „

N.B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight.* No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid.*

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay*, ;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th March 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0d.
Document Bill		2s. 0⅛d.
Bank Rates		1s. 11½d. Nominal.
Ditto	3 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
Ditto	2 ditto	2s. 0⅛d.
Ditto	1 ditto	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	60 days' sight	98¼.
Ditto	30 ditto	99.
Ditto	Sight	99¼.
Madras	30 days'	No quotation.
Ditto	Sight	No quotation.
China	60 days'	216 to 217 Nominal.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£2. 15*s.* 0d.
To Liverpool	£2. 12*s.* 6d£2 17*s.* 6d.
To Clyde	£3 0*s.* 0d.
To China	Rs. 12½. per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt	Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1000	6 per ct.	14½ pm.
Oriental Bank	„	500	7 do.	18½
Commercial Bank	„	500	7 do.	15
Agra Bank	„	500	8 do.	5 dis Sales
Apollo Press Co	„	12,500 1,500	p. shr.	Rs. 14,000
Colaba ditto	„	7,000 1,500	do	12,000
Colaba Land Co	„	10,000 420	do	7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co	„	500 None	63 dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	„	19.1.5. No quotations.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	₹ Ct. Transfer Loan	Rs. 111	₹ 100	Siccas
5	„ Loan 1825-26	„ 101¼	₹ 100	„
5	„ Loan 1829-30	„ 101½	₹ 100	„
5	„ Loan 1841-42	„ 2 Dis.	₹ 100	Co.'s
4	„ Loan 1832-33	„ 85	₹ 100	Siccas
4	„ Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	„ 82½ to 82		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10. 8 as. each
Bank of England Notes	„	10. 4 as. per £
Spanish Dollars	„	220½ per 100
German Crowns	„	212 „
Sycee Silver	„	104⅛ to 104¼ p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	„	16. 5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	„	15. 14 as. „

FREIGHT.

Steady at quotations.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues inactive and rates for first class paper is nominally 2s. 0d. With little demand.

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1851.

No. 165 of 1850.—Captain H. Vincent, Commissary General, is permitted to remain at the Presidency, until the departure of the Steamer for Kurrachee, on the 8th April next, on private affairs.

No. 166 of 1851.—Surgeon A. Burn, M. D. of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 167 of 1851.—The following Orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain Pelly, dated Hydrabad, the 25th January 1851, appointing Lieutenant Robertson, to act as Quarter Master, to the 28th Regiment Native Infantry during such time as Lieutenant Williams, may be in Command of the Regiment, or until further orders.

An order by Major Shawe, dated Sukkur the 19th February 1851, appointing Lieutenant Shortt, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant Campell, on Special duty, to Shikarpoor.

An order by Major Byng, dated Sholapoor, the 23rd February 1851, appointing Lieutenant Taverner, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Commissariat Agent at that Station, during the absence of Lieutenant Lodwick, on leave to Bombay.

No. 168 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Egypt, granted to Lieutenant Colonel LeMessurier of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, Government General Order No. 486 of the 26th September 1849, is cancelled from the 8th instant, the date of that Officer's arrival at the Presidency.

No. 169 of 1851.—The leave of absence to proceed to Mhow on private affairs, granted to Ensign J. P. Forbes attached to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, in Government General Order, No. 707, of the 11th December last, is extended from the 15th April, to the 15th June next.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1851.

No. 170 of 1851.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major Hume, dated Deesa, the 3rd March 1851, appointing Lieutenant James, to act as Adjutant to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Moyle, on leave to Mount Aboo, or until further orders.

An order by Captain Macleod, dated Sholapoor, the 4th March 1851, appointing Lieutenant J. M. Holt, to act as Adjutant to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Shewell on leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1851.

No. 171 of 1851.—Referring to General Order, No. 144, dated 5th March last, the charge of the Medical Stores at Aden, is to be transferred to Assistant Surgeon Cook, the Senior Military Medical Officer of the Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1851.

No. 172 of 1851.—Mr. Edward Coghlan, is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 15th instant, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 173 of 1851.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Down, dated Kurrachee, 4th March 1851, Appointing Lieutenant Johnstone, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Lieutenant Sandwith on leave to the Presidency until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 174 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Captain H. W. Evans of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.	8th March 1851.
Captain R. J. Edgerley, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.	10th March 1851.
Lieut. H. P. Tyacke. of the 2nd European Regt. Light Infantry.	9th March 1851.

No. 175 of 1851.—A Detachment order by Captain Prescott, dated Deesa, the 28th February 1851, appointing Lieutenant Bannister to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Seymour, on leave to Bombay, is confirmed.

No. 176 of 1851.—The following promotion is made :—

Medical Establishment.

	Date of Rank.
Senior Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson, to be Surgeon, vice Fraser, deceased.	15th March 1851.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1851.

No. 177 of 1851.—Major General William Stavely, C. B., is admitted upon the General Staff of the Army of this Presidency, from the 21st instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 178 of 1851.—2nd Lieutenant L. Heathorn, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1851.

No. 37 of 1851.—Mr. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the Honorable Company's Steam Packet "Victoria," on the 8th instant.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant F. Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, under date the 22nd January last, is extended to the 10th ultimo, on which date he resumed charge of his duties.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1851.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. William Maher, Head Clerk in the Office of Commissioner in Scinde, the title of "Uncovenanted Assistant"; with the same rank and privileges as are enjoyed by Uncovenanted Assistants in other Departments under this Presidency.

Lieutenant M. Battye, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, resumed charge of his appointment on the 16th instant, to which date the leave of absence granted to that Officer on the 14th idem is extended.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1851.

Mr. A. Campbell, Acting Sub-Collector of Nassick, has been permitted to proceed into his Districts on deputation, from the 27th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1851.

Bulwunt Row Gunnesh, late Chitness, to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to be a Third Class Mamlutdar, and attached to the Talook of Ahmode, in the Broach Collectorate.

Ensign C. J. Griffiths, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed an Assistant to the Inam Commissioner.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1851.

Mr. G. Coles, Collector of Rutnagherry, has been allowed to remain in the Districts on deputation, till the setting in of the Monsoon.

Bombay Castle 26th March 1851.

Mr. E. D. Nave is permitted to proceed to Mahableshwur, on Medical certificate, and to remain there till the close of the season, prosecuting his studies in Goozerattee.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1851.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Acting Senior Assistant Judge at Broach, is appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat, until the arrival of Mr. Frere.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have issued a Sunnud to Venaik Bapoojee Wyed, authorizing him to practise as a Wukeel in the Revenue Courts of the Tanna Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have, under the provision of Regulation VI. of 1834, adjourned the sittings of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut for six weeks from the 22nd proximo.

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Civil Courts of the Tanna Division of the Konkan Zilla will be closed for six weeks from the 1st May next.

Mr. A. Remington assumed charge of the Offices of Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar on the 17th instant.

Lieutenant H. Stanley received charge of the Upper Scinde Police from Ensign C. W. Lewis on the 3rd instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1851.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Johnstone to be Vaccinator in the Deccan, vice Stuart, proceeded to England.

After taking up his appointment, Dr. Johnstone will assume charge of the Office of Vaccinator in the Concan, and act as such, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1851.

Second Grade Apprentice Govindrow, of the Vaccinating Establishment S. E. Division, Guzerat, to be a First Grade Apprentice, from the 6th February last, and to be attached to the N. W. Division of Guzerat, vice Lalloo Herrachund, dismissed the service.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1851.

Mr. F. Sims, Civil Service, is allowed leave of absence for one year from the 3rd proximo, to proceed to Europe, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Government Notification.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette.)
Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 7th March, 1851.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 7th March 1851.

ACT NO.—OF 1851.

An Act for the prevention of Gambling in Bombay.

Whereas the vice of Gambling has of late years much increased, and many gaming houses have been established within the Town and Island of Bombay, for suppression of which the laws now in force are indequate, It is enacted as follows:

I. So much of Article II. of Title Fifth of a Rule, Ordinance and Regulation passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 11th day of April 1827, and registered in the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 22nd day of June 1827 as provides that the Court of Petty Sessions shall exercise jurisdiction over common gamblers who shall not give a satisfactory account of any other means of livelihood, shall be repealed.

II. Every person who within the Town and Island of Bombay shall keep a common gaming house, or any room, or other place used for the purposes of a common gaming house, or who shall have the care or management thereof, or shall in any manner conduct the business of any such common gaming house either as Banker, Shroff, Croupier or otherwise, shall, on conviction before the Court of Petty Sessions, be punishable by fine not exceeding One Thousand Rupees, or in the discretion of the said Court, may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding six Calendar months.

III. And whereas it may be doubted whether or not certain houses or rooms alleged or reputed to be opened for the use of the subscribers only, or not open to all persons desirous of using the same are to be deemed common gaming houses, it is declared and enacted that in default of other evidence proving any house, room, or place to be used as a common gaming house, it shall be enough in support of the allegation in any information or indictment that any house, room, or place is a common gaming house to prove that such house, room, or place is kept or used for playing therein at cards, dice, or any unlawful game, and that a bank is kept there by one or more of the players exclusively of the others, or that the chances of any game played therein are not alike favorable to all the players, including, among the players, the banker or other person by whom the game is managed, or against whom the other players stake play or bet; and every such house, room, or place shall be deemed a common gaming house.

IV. Every person who shall be found in any such common gaming house playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or who shall be found there present during such playing or gaming, or for the purpose of gaming, or who shall be found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming in any public street or thoroughfare within the said town and island whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be punishable, on conviction before the Court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees; or in the discretion of the said Court, may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three Calendar months.

V. Any Magistrate of Police upon information laid before him on oath that there is reason to suspect any house, room, or place within the said town and island to be used as a common gaming house may, by his warrant, give authority to any Constable of Police in the town and island of Bombay to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming; and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies and securities for money found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed; and to search also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all cards, dice, counters, and other instruments of gaming which he shall find upon such search.

VI. When any cards, dice, gaming table or cloth or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, room, or place of which information has been given on oath to a Magistrate of Police that it is suspected of being used as a common gaming house, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Constable, or any of his Assistants.

VII. On conviction of any person for keeping or being present for the purpose of gaming in any common gaming house, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Court of Petty Sessions, which shall also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof with all monies seized therein to be forfeited, or in its discretion may order any part thereof to be returned to the parties appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

VIII. Any Officer of Police may arrest without warrant all persons whom he may see in the act of gaming in any street or public thoroughfare in the said town or island and seize all cards, dice, counters, and instruments of gaming which he finds in their possession, which on conviction of any of the parties shall be destroyed by order of the Court.

IX. It shall not be necessary in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming house or gaming table, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

X. Any person who shall have been concerned in any unlawful gaming and who shall be examined as a witness before the said Court of Petty Sessions, on the trial of any person or persons for a breach of any of the provision

of this Act, and who, upon such examination, shall make true and faithful discovery to the best of his or her knowledge of all things as to which he or she shall be so examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Court a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for any thing done before that time in respect of such unlawful gaming.

XI. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act contained shall be held to apply to Billiards, Bagatelle, or games of the like kind played at Hotels or Taverns licensed by the Collector of Land Revenue, and the Senior Magistrate of Police under Act XVIII. 1840, or in any place of public resort licensed by the Court of Petty Sessions under Act XIV. 1842.

XII. Every person who shall by any fraud or unlawful device or ill practice in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands, of them that do play, or in wagering on the event of any game, sport, pastime, or exercise, win from any other person for himself, or anyother or others any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence, with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and being convicted thereof shall be punished accordingly.

XIII. No conviction or other proceeding before the said Court of Petty Sessions under this Act shall be quashed, set aside, or adjudged void or insufficient for want of form or be removed by Certiorari into Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

XIV. All fines imposed under this Act shall be recovered under Act II. 1839.

XV. The Court of Petty Sessions shall, on conviction, have power to direct any portion not exceeding one-fourth of any fine which shall be levied under the provisions of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized in any common gaming house and ordered to be forfeited to be paid to an informer, and the balance of such fines and monies or the whole hereof, as the case may be shall be, applied to the use of the Municipal Fund under Act XI. 1845.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 7th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

21st Mar.—The P. and O. Steam Ship *Malta*, H. H. Potts, Commander, from Hongkong 27th February, at 2.30. P. M; Singapore 6th March at 2.15. P. M.; Penang 8th March at 00. 30—and Point de Galle 16th March at 10. 10. P. M. Passengers—The Hon'ble Major General Stavely, C. B., and Lady; Major Stavely and European servant; Captain Gordon; Mrs. Granet and a child and servant; Miss Johnson; Mr. Newly; Mr. Frazer; A. Rustomjee, Esquire and a servant; M. Dadabhoy, Esquire and a servant; and four deck passengers.

" " Ship *John Bartlett*, Samuel Perkins, Master, from London September 4th 1850, on January 19th spoke the Ship *Eliza*, from Bombay, bound to London out 9 days.

" " Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, J. Rhodes, Master, from Surat, yesterday at 4 P. M. Passengers—Forty Natives.

22nd " The E. I. Company's Steamer *Berenice*, Wm. Fenner, Esquire, Acting Master, from Kurrachee, left on the 19th instant, at 10. 30. A. M. Passengers—Major and Mrs. Adams, Staff; Lieutenant Southey, staff; two Non-Commissioned Rank and File H. M. 78th Regiment; one Non-Commissioned prisoner H. M. 83rd Regiment; two Non-Commissioned H. M. 86th Regiment; one Band Master 5th Regiment N. I.; one Commissary Peon; sixty-five public followers, Ordnance Department; twenty-nine women, and twenty-eight children; Naval Officers, Mr. Walter, Acting Master; Mr. Stone, Acting 2nd Class Master; Mr. Smith Acting 2nd Class Master.

" " Barque *Nassree*, Hassein Nacoda, from Maculla, left 22nd February 1851. Passengers—Twenty-one Natives.

" " H. C. Steamer *Comet*, W. A. Sandison, Master, from Kurrachee 19th March 1851.

" " The American Barque *Juniata*, J. Cheeva, Master, from Boston 9th September 1850.

23rd " Ship *Embassadress*, Foody, Master, from Greenock 16th September 1850.

24th " Barque *Mahmood Saudany*, J. G. Batter, Master, from Colombo, 23th February. Passengers—H. Meye; N. Morwanjee, and six Natives.

" " Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clark, Master, from Surat, yesterday at 4 A. M. Passengers—Captain G. J. Malet, 3rd Cavalry: Mr. Stewart, Collector, Gogo, and ninety-six Natives.

" " Ship *Gilmore*, Wm. M. Maw Master, from London 1st October 1850. Passengers—Lieutenant Sanctuary and Lady, 5th Regiment Bengal N. I., L. F. Remmington, Esq.; Lieutenant Battan, B. E.; Lieutenant Mackinnon, H. M. 64th Regiment.

26th " Steamer *Phlox* F. M. Ellis, Master, from Surat yesterday at 9.30 A. M. Passengers—Sixty five natives, and twenty three children deck.

" " Ship *Mary Ann*, J, Norman, Master, from Calcutta 16th February 1851. Passengers—Mrs. Norman and seven natives.

" " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts Master from Surat yesterday. Passengers.—Gregor Grant Esq. Civil Service and followers, William Tilley Esq. and a Number of Natives.

27th " The Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Queen*, Captain C. D. Campbell, with the Overland Mails from London of the 24th ultimo arrived yesterday, forenoon, soon after eleven o'clock.—The *Queen* is from Aden 18th March. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Favill and infant, with one European servant; Miss Abbott; Miss McIntyre, Miss Pye; Miss Taylor and one European servant; Mr. Leathes, Cadet, Bombay Infantry; Ensign Henderson, 10th Regiment, Foot; Lieutenant Heathorn, Bombay Artillery; Mr. LeGeyt, Cadet, Bombay Cavalry; Mr. Hemming, Cadet, Artillery; Mr. Tate; Mr. Ryrie; Assistant Surgeon Carey, H. M.'s 64th Regiment; Mr. Wittaker, Cadet, Bombay Cavalry; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Stapylton, Cornet, H. M.'s 10th Hussars; Mr. Mouillard; Major Lout, H. M.'s 86th Regiment; Captain Crawford and one Native servant, H. M.'s 98th Regiment; Mr. Zubar, and Dr. Josephat, Missionaries; five Engineers for Eastern Railway Company. From Aden.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Cruttenden; Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, C. B., and five Native servants; 43 Public followers, 3 women and 7 Children, Engineer Department; one Private follower and wife.

DEPARTURES.

22nd Mar.—Steamer *Surat*, B. J. Church, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Mr. Graham, and ninety-nine Natives.

23rd " Ship *John Campbell*, T. Story, Master, to Liverpool. Passengers—Captain Birch.

24th " Ship *Haidee*, J. Hopkinson, Master, to Hull

25th " Shik *Pemberton*, W. H. Grebon Master, to Moulmin.

26th " Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*. J. Rhodes, Master, to Surat. Passengers.—Ninety nine natives.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—On the Esplanade, on Friday, the 21st Instant, the wife of A. Malet, Esquire, C. S., of a son.

At Poona, on the 20th March, the wife of Serjeant Overseer W. Knight, Department of Public Works, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On the 17th of March, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Henry Pickles, Pensioner, to Mrs. Mary Purcell.

DEATHS.—At Poona, on the 16th March, Caroline Mary, aged 3 years 6 months; daughter of Mr. Antony Browne, of the Revenue Commissioner's Department, Northern Division, of Inflammation of the Brain.

On the 19th of March, Julia Henrietta, aged 1 year, 7 month and 17 days, daughter of Conductor Willam Craig, Ordnance Department,

At Poona, on the 19th March, of Cholera, Corporal Andrew Barrett. of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, aged 26 years.

At Kurrachee, on the 11th March, Mary, the beloved wife of the Revd. C. C. T. Schreiber, the Missionary for Scinde, aged 29 years.

At Khetwady, on the morning of Sunday the 23rd March 1851, Eliza Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. A. L. Andrew, aged 30 years 3 months and 5 days, deeply regretted leaving two orphan daughters to bemoan her loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. DUNLOP has the pleasure to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the following sums on account of the *Guardian*,—1851.

Feby.	18	Messrs Peel Cassels & Co.....	Rs.	15 0 0
	28	Revd. C. C. Menge.....		15 0 0
March.	3	Revd. R. Hunter, *Nagpore*.....		15 0 0
		F. Leggett Esq.....		15 0 0
	12	H. Green Esq.....		15 0 0
		Mr. J. Coleman ½ year.....		8 0 0
	13	Dr. Leith.....		15 0 0
	14	Revd. G. L. Fenton.....		15 0 0
	15	Mr. C. Parsons ½ year.....		8 0 0
	20	Major Le Grand Jacob.....		15 0 0
	22	Capt. O'Brien, Nizam's Service.....		15 0 0
	"	Dr. Bradley.....Do. Do.....		15 0 0
	24	Dr. Leggett Surat.....		15 0 0
	"	Revd. J. McKee.....		15 0 0
	25	Dr. Craig 18th N. I.....		15 0 0
	26	Lt. Col. Hancock.....		15 0 0
	27	W. A. Ritchie Esq. C. S.....		15 0 0

It is respectfully requested that all communications may be prepaid, as from the low rate of Subscription at which the *Guardian* is charged, the Proprietors cannot afford to bear the expense of any postages.

The Donations to the *Guardian* will be acknowledged in next issue.

No. 21, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 27th March, 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
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on 28 February, 2020

OVERLAND MAIL, *Vià Marseilles* It is hereby notified for general information, that the regular Monthly Mail, *vià* Marseilles, will be closed on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open until 5 P. M., on the usual terms.

Letters for the United Kingdom *via* Marseilles cannot be prepaid.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
19th March 1851.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine Ship "BOLTON" 541 Tons Register, J. H. YOUNG, Commander. Having a large portion of her Cargo engaged she will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1851.

CHEAP BOOKS ! ! !

CHAMBERS' Papers for the people vols. 3 to 5 per volume	Rs.	0	12 0
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Humbolt's Views of Nature... ...3		2	0
Chambers' Moral Class Book... ...0		12	0
Do. Introdn. Sciences..... ...0		8	0
Do. Meteorology..... 0		8	0
Do. Mechanics..... 0		6	9
Do. Astronomy..... 0		8	0
Do. Hydrostatics..... 0		6	9
Do. Electricity..... 0		8	0
Do. Matter and Motion... ...0		6	9
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Lever's St. Patrick's Eve... 1		14	0
Hand of God in History by Read..... 1		4	0
Abercrombie's Moral Feelings...2		8	0

ANDREW DUNLOP.
No. 21 *Rampart Row.*

Bombay, 13th March 1851.

BOTANICAL BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them—the most of them in very good condition.

Roxburgh's Coromandel Plants large folio	Rs.	65	0 0
Michaux Flora Americana 2 vols		17	0 0
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Hookers Exotic Flora 3 vols.....		35	0 0
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Horsfield's Java Plants 3 vols.....		50	0 0
Royle's Hymalayan Botany 2 vols		85	0 0
Green's Botanical Dictionary 2 vols		30	0 0
Barton's Medical Botany 2 vols.		18	0 0
Withering's Botany 4 vols.....		12	0 0
Sowerby's Exotic Botany 1 vol..		60	0 0
Thornton's Herbal 1 vol.....		12	0 0
Lindley's Flora Medica 1 vol.....		12	0 0
Lindleys introduction to Botany 1 vol		9	0 0
Loudon's Arboretum &c. &c. 8 vols		58	0 0
Ainslie's Materia Indica 2 vols.....		14	0 0
Plantes de France 4 vols.....		46	0 0
Don's Gardening 4 vols.....		58	0 0
Hooker's British Flora 1 vol.....		7	0 0
Lindley's System Botany.....		12	0 0
Loudon's Hortus Brit.....		7	0 0
British flowering Plants 6 vols...		35	0 0
Hooker's Icones Plantarum 8 vols		45	0 0
Medical Botany.....		12	0 0
Lindley's Theory of Horticulture		7	0 0
Do. Synopsis British Flora...		7	0 0
Floricultural Cabinet 4 vols.....		23	0 0
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Flora Anomora.....		6	0 0
Smith's Grammar of Botany.....		6	0 0
Moon's Ceylon Plants.....		20	0 0
Irish Flora.....		4	0 0
Martin's Language of Botany.....		8	8 0

ANDREW DUNLOP.
No. 21 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 20th March 1851.

BOOSEY'S CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS. — ANDREW DUNLOP, *No.* 21, *Rampart Row, Bombay*, having been appointed Agent for the Bombay Presidency for these celebrated Instruments, has much pleasure in intimating, that it is the intention of Messrs T. BOOSEY AND Co., the London Agents of Mr. Boosey, to keep up a stock of them in Bombay, in order that their numerous Patrons may be saved the delay consequent on ordering them as heretofore from England, and as Mr. DUNLOP intends to supply the Instruments at the English Price, with the Freight, Insurance, and other charges merely added, Messrs. BOOSEY and Co. trust that the arrangement will afford entire satisfaction to their friends in India.

The first shipment of these Instruments is now on the way—it consists principally of Clarionets, Cornets and Trumpets, and other instruments are also about being shipped.—A. D. will be glad to register orders for any of these Instruments, and forward them immediately on arrival.

The following are the prices of these Instruments : the charges &c. to Bombay A. D. calculates will not be above 18 to 20 per cent.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Clarionet in B flat, C or E flat, of Box-wood, with 13 brass keys, and latest improvements	£5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood, with German-silver keys and latest improvements	6	16	0
Flute in D, E flat or F, of Box-wood, with 8 brass keys, &c..	2	10	0
Picolo in D, Eflat or F, ditto	1	10	0
Flute ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood and German-silver keys, &c	5	5	0
Piccolo, ditto ditto	2	10	0
Oboe, of Box-wood, with brass keys and last improvement....	6	6	0
Ditto of Ebony or Cocoa-wood with German-silver keys and ditto	8	8	0
Cornet a Piston, with valves, &c. &c	7	7	0
Valve Trumpet, with three valves	7	7	0
Plain Cavalry Trumpet	2	2	0
Field Bugle	2	2	0
French Horn with crooks, from B alto to B basso	8	8	0
Ditto ditto, with three valves, &c. &c. &c	12	12	0
Althorn or Clavicord in B, with 3 valves	10	10	0
Ditto in E flat, with ditto	10	10	0
Alto Trombone in F or E flat..	5	5	0
Tenor ditto in C or B flat	6	6	0
Bass ditto in G or F	7	7	0
Alto Trombone in E flat or F, with 3 valves	8	8	0
Tenor ditto in C or B, with do..	9	9	0
Bass ditto in F or G, with do....	10	10	0
Cornetto Soprano in E flat, for Brass band	7	7	0
Ditto Tenore in D flat, for do..	7	7	0
Basson with 12 Brass or German-silver keys, &c. &c	12	12	0
Ophicleide in C or B flat	12	12	0
Bombardon in F or E flat, with 4 valves	16	16	0
Euphonion in B flat, with do....	14	14	0
Bass Drum, with Royal Arms...	9	9	0
Tambourine	3	0	0
Side Drum, with Royal Arms.	4	10	0
Kettle Drum, with Royal Arms, per pair	14	14	0
Turkish Cimbals	6	6	0

Drum Heads—Clarionet, Oboe, and Bassoon Reeds.

FOR SALE.

A Copy of *Johnstone's Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena*, Large Imperial folio. Rupees 115 0 0.

This is in excellent condition ; the owner merely parts with it on account of its being too bulky to carry about in travelling.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

No. 21, Rampart Row, }
26th March, 1851. }

SUNDRIES FOR SALE.

A Pair of Officer's Wings, (Grenadier) almost new, having hardly been worn, cost recently from Buckmaster & Co. £12 12s. 0d ...	Rs.	60	0 0
A superior Bagatelle Table, in excellent order, 8 feet long...		80	0 0
Elegant flower Vases Japan... ...		10	8 0
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Portrait of the Revd. Dr. Gordon, in country blackwood frame.....		12	8 0
Portrait of the Revd. Mr. McDonald, Do.....		12	8 0

Superior Teas.—Best Flowery Pekoe per 10 Catty Box Rs. 11½—Orange Pekoe Rs. 8—Congou per pound 14 Annas—Pouchong per pound 10 Annas.—Green Tea per 5 Catty Box Rupees 6—Do. per pound Rs. 1—Patent Belmont superior Candles 12 Annas per pound

ANDREW DUNLOP.

No. 21, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND BOOK OF DIRECTION FOR 1851. Price Rupees FIVE. For sale at the Bombay Gazette Office and Agency ; also at KURRACHEE, by Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. and at POONA, by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jemsetjee, Sudder Bazar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Almanac and Book of Direction" for the current year, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is in a style of getting up vastly superior to anything of the kind which has issued from the offices of the Calcutta publishers.—*Calcutta Citizen, Feb.4.*

We can assure the proprietor that he has well fulfilled his promise to issue the book with "many improvements." — *Calcutta Eastern Star, Feb. 15.*

We have to acknowledge our thanks to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a beautiful volume of 600 pages with the above title. The clear type, the excellent arrangement, its useful contents and elegant binding do great credit to the parties concerned in the publication, and indicate that the publication of Books at the Bombay Presidency has reached a high degree of perfection.—*Colombo Examiner, Jan.* 18.

We must acknowledge with thanks to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* the receipt of a Bombay Almanac for 1851, one of the most beautiful works of the kind we have ever seen. —*Ceylon Times, Jan.* 16.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN".

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